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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh Not Occupied by the Rebels in Force.

BUSINESS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED THERE

Visit of the President to Gen. Burnside.

An Important Interview at Belleplaine.

Progress of the Railroad from Aquia Creek.

FALMOUTH, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Fredericksburgh is not occupied by the enemy in force, merely a picket guard is there on duty. Business is totally suspended. The only flag visible is a British one, floating from a private residence.

The soldiers of both armies use the river, and although they are sometimes within hailing distance no firing by either party has taken place since the first day our troops appeared in front of Fredericksburgh.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The President quietly left the city about noon on Wednesday, for Belleplaine, where he met Gen. BURNSIDE, and held an important interview. The visit was planned and executed with great privacy, and was undertaken in view of unexpected emergencies, requiring grave consideration, and upon the request of Gen. BURNSIDE.

THE REPAIRS AT AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The intense interest felt in the operations near Fredericksburgh has stimulated certain criticisms and rumors, which lack truthful foundation. It has been said that the work of reconstructing the wharves at Aquia Creek and the railroad to Fredericksburgh has not been pushed with sufficient vigor; and that in consequence the Army of the Potomac has been delayed in its operations, and deprived of the use of those commissary stores in waiting on the transports riding at anchor on the Potomac.

These statements are erroneous. All the needed supplies have been landed from the first at Belleplain, and the army has experienced no suffering from their want. And as for the work of reconstruction, it was commenced by Gen. HAUPT as soon as he could secure the presence of troops to protect his force, and even in advance of orders. In spite of the excessive rains, the repairs have proceeded with great rapidity; a large amount of wharf has been built, and the railroad has for some days been in running order to Potomac Creek, and the cars and locomotives landed, and in readiness for use.

THE MOVEMENTS OF JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Reports received here from the front to-day, locate JACKSON'S advance guard at Bealstown, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, near the Rappahannock, in a position to endeavor to hold Gen. SIGEL'S force from advancing, or to fall upon the rear of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army, as may be most advisable. Other reports scatter his forces along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, from the Rappahannock to Snicker's Gap, placing the bulk in advance and leaving scouting parties in the rear to observe and harrass our lines.

LETTERS FROM FALMOUTH.

The Delays—The Accumulation of Rebel Forces—The Advantages of Fighting a Battle near Fredericksburgh—The Pontoon Train, &c.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH,
Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

No mariner ever watched the weather with greater care than we have during the last week. Arriving here with the army in the midst of a storm, without a plank or boat to construct a bridge for crossing the river, and *compelled to await the arrival of these indispensable adjuncts*, the Union forces, when the weather would permit, have been occupied in the necessary drills and parades, and in watching the accumulating forces of the rebels, and the construction of their fortifications on the opposite side of the river. Meantime, army supplies have come forward from Bellplain, over a very bad road, and the repairs of the railroad have been rapidly progressing. Under ordinary circumstances, these events would be regarded with patience, as the necessary drift of affairs; but, with an army exposed to constantly-occurring storms, and the advanced season of the year promising only a repetition of the same, it is not strange that our officers and soldiers should look with envious eyes at the large town on the opposite bank, which is still in possession of the enemy. Yesterday, a milder atmosphere, and a change of the wind to the southeast, admonished us of a coming storm. During the night it was showery, and at times the rain fell in torrents. This morning, (Wednesday,) clouds hang heavily overhead, and it rains—not heavily, but after the manner of a steady "spell of weather." To complain of delay, under such circumstances, is to find fault with the season, and blame the clouds.

The usual amount of rumors prevailed in camp yesterday, the chief of which was one that the ubiquitous JACKSON had arrived in the rebel camp, with a large force. Even officers gave credence to the report; but as the Rappahannock is an impassable gulf between us and the rebel lines, so far as reliable information is concerned, it may be true or false. The smoke of their camp fires, stretching for a distance of four miles from north to south, is evidence that there are as many "over there" as we care to see. Every consideration, however, is in favor of fighting this host of Apolyon here instead of half-way to Richmond. With ample quarters for the sick and wounded in the town itself, (when we get it,) we shall be in close and constant connection with our base of supplies both by road, railroad and river.

The star of Gen. BURNSIDE has always been lucky, and who can say that the mischances under which he begins his campaign may not prove the most fortunate events which could happen for the country?

Some new earthworks were discovered on the opposite hills, and working parties, with pick and shovel—we have exchanged these implements with the rebels, a good sign—could be seen moving from place to place. I think we can knock them all into pie as soon as BENJAMIN gets the order to open.

Another part of the pontoon train arrived from Potomac Creek last evening. They remain on wheels, drawn up in broad lines, pointing toward the river, as if impatient for a baptism in the stream. They will not wait long. E. S.

The Departure from Warrenton—Appearance of the Country—The Richmond Papers—Gen. Burnside Growing in the Affections of the Army.

FALMOUTH, VA., (OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH,)
Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 19, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE reached this place about noon, to-day, and occupied temporarily the Lacey grounds, which were used as his headquarters during his sojourn here last Summer. Our immense army left Warrenton, some forty miles distant, in three separate columns. The first troops departed on Saturday, and the last on Monday morning. Persons from there to-day, report that the rebel forces took possession of the place immediately upon our leaving. Most of the soldiers had journeyed this way before, so that the excitement consequent upon new scenes was wanting, yet the boys were in the best of spirits and marched rapidly over the well-beaten roads. The country through which we have passed exhibited all those deplorable features peculiar to the Slave regions. Instead of the rich and cultivated farms of Loudon County, where white labor prevails, worn out fields and dilapidated buildings are seen on every hand. Occasionally a fine mansion appears, situated some distance back from the roadside. When nearing Warrenton Junction we espied such an one to the left, but on approaching it, found the place entirely deserted. Windows, doors, and everything of an inflammable description had disappeared from the once splendid dwelling. A short distance from the house were a number of rude negro huts occupied by contrabands. A numerous bevy of children sallied out to inspect us as we drove up, betraying all that eager curiosity peculiar to the African race. All the able-bodied negroes had been sent South. The children, together with a few helpless old men and women, were the sole occupants of the estate. From them we learned that it belonged to a second cousin of JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, who had died a few weeks before and was buried beneath a tall oak in front of the mansion. The widow had gone to Fredericksburgh, taking with her what effects she could. Last night we staid with a Union man, and to-day are "putting up" with another—formerly from Massachusetts. Our advance reached this place on Monday evening. By to-night the entire army will be here. The rebel pickets are to be seen on the other side of the river Rappahannock, within rifle range, but as yet no firing has taken place on either side. Capt. CLARK'S Battery, Fourth Regular, is planted on the high bank overlooking Fredericksburgh, and are anxiously waiting for instructions to shell a squad of rebel cavalry men on an eminence beyond the city. But the orders are "not to open fire first." I have spent the last two hours in watching the movements of the enemy. Their sharpshooters are scattered along the bank, and though able to pick us off from our horses with the greatest ease, are restrained from doing so from fear of having their city shelled. A few moments since, two companies of finely-mounted cavalry rode down into this place from a small woods to the south of it, and are busy watching our movements. A single round from our six cannon would undoubtedly place half of them *hors du combat*. About an hour since I espied a solitary horseman close by the river bank, hardly fifty yards from two rebel pickets, on the opposite bank. On drawing near I discovered him to be no other than a TIMES correspondent reconnoitering on his own hook. He has certainly very little confidence in rebel marksmanship, or a great deal in rebel magnanimity.

It is difficult to describe one's emotions on occupying the position which many of our men now do—separated from the enemy by a narrow stream only, looking intently at each other, the one waiting for the other to fire. Stretching back from the river for some distance is a level plain, on which our soldiers are now being drawn up preparatory to breaking ranks and pitching tents for the night. It is one of the most grand and imposing spectacles ever witnessed by the eye of man. Column after column of men, stretching from wood to wood, resting on their bright arms; National banners of every size and description proudly floating in the breeze; horsemen riding hither and thither; officers waving their swords and giving commands. Altogether it is a sight worth one's lifetime to see.

Quartermasters, wagonmasters, and representatives from the Commissary Department have started out through the surrounding country in search of subsistence and forage. Instead of paying for everything on the march as heretofore, our armies are now and hereafter to subsist on the country through which we pass. Such a policy, of course, will be productive of much suffering, but the people of Virginia must be made to feel that an attempt to overthrow and ruin the Government cannot be made with impunity. The "winning back" policy is "played out," if I may be allowed to use the expression. An aggregation of want and misery is what is required to make these deluded rebels pray and *vote* for a restoration of the Union with its accompanying peace and prosperity. The rebel farmers are those who suffer from this policy—the townspeople, who have been the active leaders in the rebellion, escaping scot free. Some means should be adopted whereby they, too, shall reap the reward of their folly and wickedness. Quartering the soldiers in their houses would, perhaps, be as convenient a mode of punishment as could be administered.

The nights are very cool, and owing to the scarcity of fences occasioned by our former visits, the soldiers will experience considerable difficulty in procuring firewood.

Daily mails have been running to Richmond and other points South since our forces fell back. Richmond papers comprise the principal reading material with the people here. Those of last Friday and Saturday devote much attention to the "revolution" which the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN has occasioned in the North. Deluded people!

Gen. BURNSIDE, accompanied by his staff, rode out about 2 o'clock to examine the place and make observations. I am satisfied that in a few weeks time he will have become the idol of the army, even more than was his predecessor. Instead of relying entirely upon his own sagacity and judgment he has taken into his confidence his ablest Generals, and no policy will be pursued which has not first met with their approbation. The country, as well as our own gallant Commander, can with confidence rely upon such advisers as Gens. HOOKER, SUMNER and FRANKLIN. It would not be proper for me to make known any part of the programme likely to be pursued; suffice it to say that a pontoon bridge will be thrown across the Rappahannock and our troops will undoubtedly occupy Fredericksburgh in a day or two. Though the rebels make considerable show of force, I am not inclined to think that they have enough troops to oppose any serious obstacle to our crossing.

The weather is unpleasant to-day—a steady rain having prevailed since morning.

FROM THE FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners—Reports from Within the Rebel Lines—White's Cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

Nothing of any special importance has transpired in this department during the last twenty-four hours. The cavalry patrols, after having visited various points in different directions, returned last night and reported that the only armed enemy found was a few of WHITE'S guerrillas, looking about to see what they could steal. These fellows have recently captured quite a number of our men—principally regulars, however, who fell behind their regiments when the army abandoned Warrenton. The men were immediately paroled and sent on to this point. A number of paroled stragglers arrive every day, and they are forwarded to Camp Banks, near Alexandria, to remain until they can be exchanged; if treated according to their deserts, they would be tried by court-martial and punished, for in a majority of instances the loss of these men to the service is either owing to a connivance at their capture or a culpable negligence, either of which should be made a subject of discipline.

As a further indication of the real character of WHITE'S cavalry force, it is only necessary to state that every man, with two exceptions only, they have paroled, has been robbed of all the best clothing upon his person, and, in return, have generally been supplied with worn-out and filthy secesh garments. In several instances they have even not acted in so generous a manner as this, but have sent the men in minus everything, except underclothing and an old pair of shoes. These robberies go to confirm also the oft-repeated, but generally discredited, reports as to the scarcity of clothing among the rebels. The securing of blue uniforms at this time by the rebels causes unusual care in regard to our cavalry being deceived by appearances while patrolling the country. The loss of a few hundred suits of Uncle Sam's clothing at Harper's Ferry was followed by the capture of a large number of our men, who were entrapped through this very means. It is to be hoped that these fellows will not be equally successful with the new supply of clothing they have recently obtained.

A man arrived at headquarters to-day direct from Salem and Thoroughfare Gap. He states that he was born and raised in Washington, D. C., and that about one week ago he accompanied three young ladies, who had been at school in Washington, to their homes, a few miles beyond Salem. Arriving there he was taken sick, and therefore did not return immediately, as he had expected to do. He professes to having seen no rebel soldiers, except two of WHITE'S Cavalry, who called one evening at the house where he was stopping, but they did not offer to molest him after learning the object of his visit. He heard it reported that there were one or two regiments of cavalry at Warrenton last Sunday, but has no personal knowledge of the matter. In Thoroughfare Gap, yesterday, he met three of our cavalrymen—being the advance of a party of 40, which he met near the Gap on this side. As a necessary precaution against imposition, the person referred to has been placed under guard, until his pass can be verified.

The scare and consequent destruction of property in the recent retrograde movement of this corps, was much more extensive than I had at first supposed. The Division—STEINWEHR'S—which was at Thoroughfare Gap, received orders at five o'clock on Monday of last week, while most of the troops were receiving instruction as to the mysteries of battalion movements, to march within half an hour. There was no time allowed to make arragements for the removal of surplus property of any kind, and as a consequence, 20,000 musket cartridges, a quantity of knapsacks, provisions and other materials of war were destroyed. There was no necessity whatever for this indecent haste, notwithstanding the generally accredited report that the terrible JACKSON was close at hand.

A paroled soldier has just come in from Phillimont. He saw no rebel soldiers between that place and this.

There is apparently no necessity for longer detaining the Eleventh Army Corps in this vicinity, and all are anxiously awaiting the arrival of an order that shall send them into a more congenial climate, and where they can participate with others in the hardships of more active service. Every member of the corps is quite anxious to know what is to be done next. If the corps is to go into Winter quarters here, they desire to be making some more comfortable arrangements than they now enjoy. At present the officers and men are sleeping upon the ground, and if permitted to remain stationary at this inclement season of the year, the list of sick will increase fearfully.

Most all of the new regiments arrive here lumbered up with a supply of conveniences to transport which through the country as the troops move would require more teams for a single regiment than is now furnished a brigade. It does seem as though every man who aspires to be the commander of a regiment ought to be somewhat acquainted with the wants and requirements of the service, and not start off with valuable property, which the merest tyro in military affairs would know, could not be transported. A Wisconsin regiment arrived here recently with twenty large mess chests, containing at least fifty square feet each, heavily bound with iron, the corners planked. The boxes were filled with all the little conveniences for cooking. These affairs resemble a large sized tool chest and some of them when empty cannot weigh much less than one hundred pounds. They have been turned over to the Quartermaster here for storage.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Successful Raid into Secessia.

Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

A reconnoissance consisting of about two thousand men, left Bolivar Heights this morning about 3 o'clock, under command of Gen. GEARY. The expedition did not proceed by the main road, but advanced through unfrequented by-ways along the Shenandoah.

The first enemy they met was a company of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who were literally roused out of their beds. Ten of them were captured and three wounded; twenty horses were taken.

At about the same hour another detachment of the same force met and routed another company of rebel cavalry near Halltown. These were also surprised, and several were wounded. We also captured several horses at this place.

The two forces then joined.

About six miles from Harper's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, is a cloth mill, which has been worth a great deal to the rebels for the last six months, it having manufactured vast quantities of clothing for their army. Our force headed for this, and found no enemy there, but they broke the machinery to bits, and smashed the mill into splinters. It contained large quantities of wool and manufactured cloth, all of which were destroyed.

Near the same place was found a large quantity of flour, which had been stored there for JACKSON'S army. All this was destroyed and thrown into the Shenandoah, except a few sacks, which were brought back.

After this, as daylight was approaching, our force advanced with great caution, and soon came upon the pickets of the enemy, near Berryville. These were the pickets of JACKSON'S force, whose lines extended to that point.

Of course we could not know how many men were at this place, or within reach, and prudence dictated a retreat. We therefore countermarched, and regained our camp in safety. During the whole trip we did not lose a man, either killed or wounded. No more successful raid has been made either from our side or the rebels.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

Yesterday an event took place among us that, being worthy of notice, I give you the particulars of. One of our new forts was christened with the name of "Geary," after the able and energetic commander of this (Second) Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY. The assembly was composed of a goodly number of the officers of the division, among whom we noticed the Chief of Artillery, Major L. KRIFFIN, also Col. VAN BUREN, who made the address, which was received with much enthusiasm. The christening was performed by a young lady from Pittsburgh, Penn.—Miss LIZZIE ATWOOD—after which a salute of eleven guns was fired by HAMPTON'S Pittsburgh Battery. The whole affair passed off pleasantly.

There are quite a number of fortifications in progress here under the supervision of Gen. GEARY, and when all are completed we can look on this point as one that will not be surrendered without the most determined resistance. B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

The Cause of the Cannonading Explained—A Brisk Fight with Morgan's Cavalry at Rural Hill—The Rebels Driven Off with Considerable Loss—Movements of the Army—Gen. Rosecrans, &c.

STONE'S RIVER, NINE MILES FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

As intimated in my brief letter of the 18th, the Fourteenth Brigade, which had been thrown forward to Rural Hill, had a pretty sharp skirmish with the enemy, and hence the rapid firing mentioned as going on at the time. The Fourteenth Brigade, commanded by Colonel P. B. HAWKINS, and accompanied by a section of artillery from DRURY'S Battery, got into position at Rural Hill on the 17th. On the morning of the 18th a large number of MORGAN'S Cavalry, coming from the direction of Murfreesboro, surrounded the position, expecting an easy capture of the entire command. They did not, however, find the brigade off their guard, as has too often been the case. Instead of taking our men by surprise, they found us well posted and prepared to give them a warm reception. Our men were as quickly into line, and met successfully the cavalry charge at every point. The section of artillery, commanded by Lieut. CURRIER, opened upon them with fine effect. The encounter lasted near an hour, when the rebels, finding it impossible to drive us from our position, and that they were getting the worst of it, broke and fled in all directions. In the fight we killed seven of the rebels, whose bodies were left on the ground, and mortally wounded several others, who were taken off by their comrades. We captured several horses and guns, and took some prisoners. Our loss was one seriously wounded, and three of the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment taken prisoners. The Fourteenth Brigade has since the engagement received orders to retire from its exposed position, and join the main corps of the army at this point.

The cannonading that was heard to the east of Nashville, on the 16th, was at the town of Lavergne, twelve miles east of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro road. Our advance from Nashville came in collision with a body of the enemy at that place. A brief skirmish was had, in which the enemy was forced to retire. I have not been enabled to ascertain the casualties of the occasion.

This corps of the army, led by Gen. CRITTENDEN, forms the centre of the powerful and heaving mass composing the forces of the Department of the Cumberland, under Gen. ROSECRANS, and which is to move victorious into the heart of rebeldom. Our entire corps broke up the encampment at Cedar Creek, and advanced to Stone's River, where we are at present encamped. The division of Gen. VAN CLEVE took the advance, and was followed by those of SMITH and WOOD. The entire corps, except the Fourteenth Brigade, which is expected in a few hours, is now consolidated at this point. We are now in Davidson County, on the banks of Stone's River, and immediately on the Nashville and Lebanon turnpike. We are nine miles from Nashville, and two miles west of the Hermitage. We are in a section of country where rebels are abundant, but where excellent water and plenty of forage are near at hand. We will not remain here long.

The work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, repairing bridges and reopening tunnels, is progressing bravely. There is a large and very efficient force of Sappers and Miners busily engaged on the work, and in a few days we will once again be in railroad communication with our friends of the loyal States.

Gen. THOMAS' command remains in the vicinity of Gallatin, while a strong detail is made to guard the immense wagon trains necessary for transportation between Nashville and Mitchellsville. The Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. HALLINGSWORTH, has been relieved from guard duty at Gallatin; it joined us here on the 19th. The citizens of Gallatin, "secesh" as they are, petitioned that the Nineteenth should be permanently posted there for guard duty. This request could not, of course, be complied with.

Many of our officers have visited the Hermitage within the last few days, and have been much interested in the relics and memories of the place, as well as courteously entertained by the proprietor. We are now camped near the place, and while visiting is frequent, we sincerely trust that the bones of the mighty dead which lie interred there will protect it from all desecration, and prevent any of those depredations incident to civil war.

Indian summer, which has been a glorious one, and which has this autumn lingered longer than usual with us, may now be said to have ended. Bleak November clouds overhang us to-day, and cold damp winds moan among the leafless tree tops. The winter rains are commencing, and soon the rivers will be full and river transportation resumed. Then the most vigorous and effective of all the Southwestern Campaigns will have begun.

The head-quarters of Gen. ROSECRANS are still at Nashville; the ardor and spirit he has already infused into the army are perfectly electric, and ominous of the best results. All his orders breathe a spirit of vigor, enterprise and discipline.

A movement is on foot to have the Kentucky regiments, which are thinned down to less than half the number of full regiments, placed on post duty in Kentucky, near the several localities where they were raised, in order that they may be enabled to recruit, and fill up their ranks—such regiments as cannot be so filled, to be consolidated with others. This step is eminently wise and proper. Full regiments from other States are on post duty all through Kentucky, where these half Kentucky regiments live, and where they could perform the duties just as well, and be enabled to recruit at the same time. The regiments which cannot be filled should be immediately consolidated. In the Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty Sixth Kentucky regiments there are not enough men to form two full regiments, yet these regiments are fully officered, and so far as officers' pay is concerned, are as much expense to the Government as if the regiments were full. The same might be said of many other regiments in the service. This evil should at once be remedied. All regiments that cannot be filled should at once be consolidated. There is another evil, though of a slighter nature, of much consequence, which demands prompt attention. It is the practice of allowing soldiers to shoot off their guns indiscriminately about the camps. In an enemy's country, the firing of a gun, except by order, should be the signal of alarm. Yet in many instances, regardless of the fact that we are liable at any time to be attacked by the enemy's cavalry, there is an incessant pop, popping of guns, till it has become so common, that if the enemy were to fire upon our pickets, little or no attention would be paid to it.

It is gratifying to see the energy displayed, and the determination exhibited of late to put a stop to the petty pilfering on the road and in the vicinity of camp, that has so much disgraced and demoralized the army. A marked change is visible in this respect.

Many rumors and reports reach us of rebel incursions and rebel threats in Northern and Eastern Kentucky. Of these, however, your Louisville correspondent will keep you fully advised.

The rebels have been having it pretty much their own way in portions of the Green River Country, Ky. I send you a copy of the *Vidette*, a rebel paper published "semi-occasionally" by "MORGAN'S brigade." This copy, as you will see, was published at Springfield, Tenn., and is of quite a recent date. You will perceive from its editorials (?) that the rebels are quite fulsome in their praises of Gen. BUELL. It is now the opinion of many that they do owe much to BUELL.

Yesterday quite heavy cannonading was for some time heard, apparently east of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro road. Gen. CRITTENDEN is here at the head of his corps, and is preparing, as fast as circumstances will allow, to move forward.

CURTIUS.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from this City under date of Nov. 24:

"Gen. BANKS is at work night and day. He is known to be at work as late as 3 o'clock in the morning, and no one gets up so early as to find him asleep. He is up and at it before the sun. But such incessant toil wears upon him. He is already prematurely gray, and bears the marks of exhaustion. New-York is not like Boston. You can trust no one here as to the matter of time, and when one has such a charge as Gen. BANKS has, he not only must give the order, but he must watch, tend and see that the thing is done. I saw the General this morning. He told me he was now ready. His transports are here and his men, and he will embark at once.

Gen. BANKS had an interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN that lasted some time, on Saturday; on Sunday, with Mrs. BANKS, the General dined with MCCLELLAN.

One of the great hindrances to a speedy starting of an expedition here is the impression that it must take three months to do the work; all parties act under this faith. The transports cannot be sent till the troops come on, and the Governors can't send on the troops till the transports come, and in regard to all other matters the case is the same. How not to do it, is the card of action with us, and a live General has quite a task to stir up these lazy dogs.

It is stated that an officer from BURNSIDE'S army made a visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and left at once for the seat of war.

Soldiers' Pay—An Appeal from the Wife of a Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May a woman be allowed to ask if no means can be devised of paying the soldiers more promptly?

To the poorer class, who can come forward and claim the State pay, which is disbursed often and liberally, the tediousness of waiting for a "soldier's package, supposed to contain," may not seem so great a trial. But there are hundreds to whom Government pay would be all sufficient for the maintenance of their families, could they but receive it oftener and regularly.

How painful it must be to the loved ones we have sent forth with a "God-speed" to the good cause, to write home again and again, "We are expecting the Paymaster every day." "We are to be paid on the 15th." "We hear the Paymaster is coming next week, sure," &c., &c. These assurances to be again repeated by us to "butcher and baker, and kerosene seller," raising their hopes only to be blasted many times, like our own. I do not speak of these trials as endured by the immaculate shoulder-strap gentry who *somehow* get to Washington, and, understanding how to unwind "red tape," to the pay department, and are resplendent with bran-new "greenbacks," but of those officers in particular who are at their posts, encouraging "the boys" that "the Paymaster will be here in a little while, now"—men who will be, aye, and have been, true soldiers, but who know that *duty* would be more *cheerfully* performed, could they feel "all right about home."

Many of the regiments at Suffolk, for instance, have received no pay for over four months, and I *know* of families who are sufferring for these very means, but who feel no *right* to ask for the State aid, only asking for their own honestly earned pay.

And now, when we are looking for "forward movements," and skirmishings and great battles, and praying, each one in the selfishness of our grief, that *our* loved ones may be spared, is not this anxiety heightened alike to those who are forming in line of battle, and to us who only watch and wait, by the thought of *immediate* poverty that would follow disaster?

Of course, in time, by studying out the proper channel in which to make application, one could receive all "arrears of back pay," but, I repeat, it would not prevent *immediate* want. Before another step is taken, *surely* every man should be paid, and our soldiers would "forward to Richmond," with lighter hearts, and there would be heavier purses in some of these far away homes.

Cannot "H. J. R." bring this neglected (?) matter before the powers that be?

Many would sincerely thank him for his influence, and none more sincerely than

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 24, 1862.

A Letter from Pope Pius IX. to the Catholics of Chicago.

Bishop DUGGAN, of Chicago, has received an autograph letter from Pope Pius IX., of which the following is a translation, acknowledging the receipt of addresses of condolence which had been sent him, as follows:

VENERABLE BROTHERS — HEALTH AND APOSTOLICAL BENEDICTION: We received with joy the letters sent us by the clergy and faithful people of your diocese, in which the said clergy and people profess that they regard us and the See of Peter with faith, devotion and reverence, and that they deeply lament the heavy afflictions brought upon us by the wicked designs and machinations of those men who wage an unholy war against the Catholic Church, the Apostolic See and ourselves. Therefore, we charge you to convey to your clergy and people that these generous sentiments and feelings, in every respect worthy of the children of the Catholic Church, have afforded us no slight consolation in the great trials which press upon us. And we are convinced, venerable brother, that you, together with your clergy and people, will never cease to implore and beseech, by the most fervent prayers, God who is rich in mercy, that He would rescue His Holy Church from such calamities; that He would adorn and increase her from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, with new and more splendid triumphs; that He would comfort us in all our trials; that He would humble all the enemies of the Church and of this Apostolic See, and bring them back from the way of iniquity to the paths of justice and of salvation.

As to yourself, be assured we bear toward you a particular affection, of which we desire the apostolical benediction, which, in the effusion of our heart, venerable brother, we most lovingly impart to yourself and to the flock committed to your care, to be the most certain pledge.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 7th of July, 1862, and in the 17th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS, P. P., IX.

THANKSGIVING.

THE DAY.

Its Observance—Its Duties Its Pleasures.

Sermons by Rev. Messrs. Adams, Beecher, Bellows, Cheever, Williams, Raphall, Storrs, Clark, Mattison, Robinson, Sloan, Holme, Taylor, Tyng, Morgan, and Others.

Thanks Given for the War, the Health of the Country, the Abundant Harvests, and the General Outlook.

THE INSTITUTIONS.

Yesterday was in reality, a day of thanksgiving and praise to the God of the Universe. On no similar occasion have we observed so general an attendance at the churches of all denominations, and at no time have we been called to chronicle a more hearty and all-pervading spirit of thankful recognition of the Divine mercy and goodness which have showered such plentiful blessings upon the nation, making its path plain, its duties bearable, its energies competent for the assigned duty, and its prosperity so general.

The various ministers of the Gospel, standing upon different platforms, and looking through different telescopes, based each his hope upon the promises of the Word, and saw, despite the storm and smoke of war, the kindly eye of the All-Wise, and the directing finger of the Omnipotent.

In all places the great fact was recognised, that as a people we have cause for gratitude, in the present war, because of the glorious issue toward which it leads; in the unprecedented health of all sections of the land; in the great prosperity of the laboring classes, and in the lesson we have learned from our foreign cotemporaries.

At the Institutions the day was not forgotten. The charities of the City were not neglected, and the poor, who are literally dependent upon public or private aid, feasted on its turkey, reveled in its cranberry, and left the well-spread table, gorged with its many comforts.

Many were doubtless unable to attend Divine service yesterday. For such we have prepared a feast of fat things, which are given as culled from the various religious markets to suit the tastes of one and all.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The services commenced with the chanting of the anthem, "Bless the Lord, oh! my soul," and an anthem, the words of which were composed by Prof. R. R. RAYMOND, and the music by JOHN ZUNDEL, rendered with great power and effect by a full choir.

Even unusual fervor marked the music, and the blending of voices with the rich, deep-toned organ, was never grander in that house of worship.

The text was as follows, St. Mark, 9th chapter, and 26th and 27th verses:

"And the spirit cried and rent him sore, and came out of him; and he was as one dead, insomuch that many said, he is dead.

But Jesus took him by the hand and lifted him up, and he arose."

It was the peculiarity of demoniac possession, said the preacher, that the Evil Spirit seated itself at the very centre of its victim's life; it dispossessed his will and worked through all his organs by the infernal volition, solely, of the usurper. Thus every sense and every function, sight, hearing, touch, reason, all the voluntary powers, were subjected to the fiend's control. Thus, too, has this nation, for some time past, been possessed of the Devil, as like those of old—a devil that had seized upon the citadel of its life. It lodged in the great centre of Government—it held in its grasp the mighty nerve of commerce, it swayed the national heart and brain. It managed the eyes, the ears, the tongue and the hand, so that the nation saw and heard and tasted and felt only what the demon bade it to. We are told in the text that the evil there was of long standing—that it grew worse—that none could cure it—that it subjected its victim to numberless torments.

"It teareth him." So has it been with us. All the causes of trouble together, for fifty years past, have not been so fearful, so rending, so agonizing as this one demon.

"He foameth and gnasheth his teeth." This is painted vividly and to the life. We have beheld it in Congress—we have seen it in Legislatures and Conventions. Wherever the Southern spirit has been, there was foaming at the mouth and gnashing of teeth.

"After times, it cast him into the waters and into the fire to destroy him." By sea and by land, Slavery has kept us on fire and in hot water, leading us into war with weaker nations, urging schemes for invasion and conquest, filibustering, prompting the robbery of coveted islands and isthmuses, and agitating the world with Ostend manifestos, which were so many diplomatic bombshells filled with explosive and combustible material.

When the demon saw Christ, "straightway the spirit tore him, and he fell on the ground and wallowed, foaming." Whenever and wherever the foul fiend of Slavery has been met with the truths of the Christian religion, it has gone into paroxysms of madness and fury. The very mildest enunciations of the sublime and eternal truths of a Higher Law—the law of unchangeable Right, overshadowing all legislatures, and silently annulling their enactments, surrounding justice and liberty with the eternal safeguards of God—the demon has set half a continent foaming and wallowing!

At length the day of deliverance came. But what tyrant ever forsook his power peacefully? The foul spirit, when he saw that he could not retain his hold, was determined that nothing else should come after it. Impelled by the mysterious and irresistible word to *come out*, it rent its victim sore, and "he was as one dead." And now, the Divine exorcism has been spoken! God has said to Slavery, "Come out of the nation, and enter no more into it!" Spiteful and infuriated, it is wasting the whole South, threatening to destroy with fire its cities, to desolate its fields, to efface all civilization, and to leave the land a wilderness!

There is an equisite pathos in the rest of the narration. Men who looked only upon the outside of things, said: "He is dead." "But Jesus took him by the hand and lifted him up, and he arose." Yes, after this spasm, this convulsion, this death-swoon in the fair, demonzed South, there shall come a better time. A saviour shall put forth his hand; industry shall revive, schools shall spring up, churches with a pure religion shall arise, and high above the demoniac ruins there shall stand health, strength, peace, reason, conscience and love.

But one near circumstance demands our notice. The friends of this wretched victim of the text had sought relief—even from the disciples of Christ. But all these could not heal him—nor could the temple priests nor the Jewish exorcists or physicians, for none had the skill or the courage to strike at the root of his woes. No medicine could loose his tongue, or free his eyes, or give quiet to his brain until the foul spirit that sate brooding mischief at his heart had been expelled. They tried all drugs, they tried persuasive arguments, they sought by every ingenious device to cure the mischief and keep the Devil inside of him—pitch plasters behind the ears, while the foul fiend gnawed his heart! In short, they were Conservatives—superficial, unthorough, timid, and without moral sagacity. In such a case, to be conservative was to be foolish, and no man was wise but the Radical. The moment a blow was struck at the root there was not another word of medicine or palliatives, When the cause of evil was removed, all the symptoms vanished, too. When God and the Devil stand face to face, one or the other must utterly yield. There is no middle ground for compromise or peace. Without a doubt there were many pharisees and priests and statesmen, who disapproved of this act of exorcism. "Then," said they, "see how the victim is convulsed!" and when he lay for dead, they said: "Did we not tell you so? See what your meddling has done!" For, then, as now, these men had rather see in a nation the strength that the Devil inspires, than the weakness which Christ brings, and out of which God ordains strength that shall never be overthrown!

A second time has this nation been called by its magistrates in the midst of war, to celebrate a day of thanksgiving. As though the elements had heard the message and sympathized with it, the morning has broken fair; the storm has passed; the sun is [illegible]; there is not a cloud on all the sky. Yet many there be who mutter "What have we to be thankful for? Thousands of families are in mourning; [illegible] great nation is beating itself with war blows; every day taxes, like emerging coral reefs, are shallowing the waters and hemming us in; business is disturbed; the nation is convulsed; foreign Powers are looking on, some in sympathy, some doubtingly, and some saying eagerly, *Liberty is dead!* Is this, then, a time for thanksgiving? But this is only the outside. If God give us faith to penetrate to the centre, and to see what is really going on—what demon of Slavery is convulsing us—what Christ is helping us—what this agony portends—what lies between demoniac possession and self-repossession—that it is like the prelude to a sweet slumber, such as crises bring—on the one side fever, delirium, and on the other, rest, lassitude, then health, we shall find more reason to be thankful than ever on any day of the 240 years and more since this Anniversary was begun upon these shores. In all the history of our land, as the long years have marched past in solemn procession, since the feet of the Pilgrims sanctified the soil, there has been no better season for heartfelt thanks and adoration.

But, that we may bless those who receive their impressions chiefly through the senses, let us now recapitulate some of the reasons we have for gladness and thanksgiving.

First—The blessings of the season. Universal health has reigned throughout the loyal North, without exception. It is to be noted, too, that for two years the scourge of the tropics has been withheld. This is the greater mercy since our unacclimated soldiers have been exposed to its invisible sword, which no skill can parry and no shield can ward away. Some, it is true, have fallen, but how few! Among them was the ardent, the enthusiastic MITCHEL, who died at his post, in the ripeness of years, with his armor on, and fortunate, thrice fortunate that the door of heaven opened to him not from among the stars where he so loved to wander, but among Christ's poor and helpless disciples whom he was beginning to teach, instruct, inspire and defend! It might have been glorious for him to enter his rest, from the martyr's stake or from the battle-field, whose hoarse music melts on many an ear into the entrancing symphonies of Heaven; it might enkindle our imaginations more to think of him taken from the astronomic chair and borne to Heaven—passing while he kept his nightly vigils, and ascending from among those glorious orbs into the brighter sphere, as from glory to glory! But better, far better than this, nobler, sublimer was his going, when he walked through the valley and the shadow of death from out the lowest door on earth—that very door of the poor through which his Master came, and who all the way from the plantations of Beaufort to the Throne, heard airy voices exultantly chanting "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto the King!" Rest! Thy sun arose and forgot to set. It went not down, but from the very pinnacle of noon rose higher into the unhorizoned Heaven.

Second.—Through this year of health, God has bestowed such harvests as seldom have waved across the earth. The muster of the grain-fields has been wonderful—the poor have not cried for bread, armies have been easily supplied—commerce has felt her strength revived by the abundance of the crops; orchards have drooped to the earth with weight of fruit; vines have given luxurious joy to the vintage; corn and wheat glut the canal and task the engine upon every road; our granaries are full of food. Nay, we offer our full breasts to the poor of other lands! Although at war, and suffering grievous burdens, we feed the cotton-spinners of Lancashire, and the silk weavers of Lyons and Marseilles.

Thirdly—And, under this, all and by the sovereign mercy of God in the season, labor has been made abundant and remunerative. While the Government pays liberally to those who are in our armies, their withdrawal has enhanced the value of those who work at home, and never came to us an Autumn when so much labor was so fully paid. Our poor are going into the Winter on a footing much above the usual average.

Fourthly—Let a stranger go through the North, through New-Jersey and New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Northwest, and he will hardly know, by any physical signs, that war is in the land. Tokens there are, indeed, of woe—eyes that drop tears for loved ones lost—churches stripped of their members—circles reft of those who made their joy—but not on the side of physical society is the disaster visible. There are sorrows, it is true, but no pestilence and no stagnation. Yet for two years this struggle has been steadily pulling at our tendons, and emptying our veins!

Fifthly—Meanwhile,

1. Schools and Education thrive.

2. Churches and their missionary labors prosper; papers fly; books are read; fields yield their bounty. Never has Earth beheld a spectacle more sublime than the aspect of this great thriving, loyal, national North presents in this mighty war? Nothing to be thankful for? The entire table of this people is one vast resplendent altar of thankfulness!

But, passing from the details of our inquiry, let us touch the fundamental principles that underlie them, and estimate our real position as a people.

The political blessings for which we owe thanksgiving are next in order. In surveying these, we must dismiss from our minds the prejudices that have colored the thick-coming events of the year, and survey the scene by the light of fact.

First—We find, then, that the nation has passed through the period of the evolution of Slavery and its nature. Slavery, here, has had time to develop itself upon a better and wider field than was ever before open to it in the world. In the midst of Christianity, civilization, liberty, and under a Republican system, it has had perfect scope, defended, too, by regulations that gave it all the healthy blood it needed to repair the waste its own workings made.

In the beginning, Slavery seemed to be but an accident, and its operation in relation to moral and political government left room for discussion and for doubt. That uncertainty exists no longer. Some still pretend to believe that it is good—but they are either men who do not think at all, or who, in their hearts, believe in tyranny. The result is before us, and results cannot be contradicted. The experiment has ended by giving us clear knowledge of its nature.

The effect of Slavery upon the slave may be a matter of speculation, or even of sentiment, but its effect upon the *master* is beyond all controversy. There it is! Its first effect upon the African may be good. I am not prepared to say that the first shipload of poor, wild natives brought to the land was not, at the commencement, benefited by contact with even the low civilization with which it came in contact. But that benefit is only skin deep. The moment it began to sprout in the slave, the master forbade it to grow. The latter germinates the negro, but will not let him put forth into leaf. He is but as grass for the mower.

War has revealed the effect of Slavery upon the master. Patriotism could not adhere, public spirit could not exist, where Slavery breathes. It was thought that the chivalric South, full of lordly natures, would be more patriotic than the cold, calculating North, but at the first trial, its patriotism snapped like a pipe-stem, excepting in a few localities—among the mountains of East Tennessee—and let her name not be forgotten! and one or two other glorious sites, they went down like rotten trees struck by the hurricane. We go forth in the morning after a storm, and we say of the fallen monarchs of the forest, the tempest overthrew them, but look closer, and you will see the rot, the caries at their heart; for twenty years decay had been working at the centre, and the first puff of the blast leveled the hollow shell.

The effect of Slavery upon the master is seen in *its influence against intelligence and religion—i. e.,* that the interior policy which Slavery renders indispensable, corrupts religion and prevents education. Instruct the slave, and you give him twenty mouths full of hunger that must be fed; the brute man has but one mouth, but the taught man has varied tastes and yearnings. You give him paternal love, not the love of the savage for his young—the love of the bear for its cub, but the love of the spirit, and the spirit's aspirations for the object of its affection. Instruction would make better workmen, but worse slaves—it would break the back of the whole system. But where it is so dark for the slave, it must also be dark for the master—black as charcoal—and the charcoal of that blackness, like its prototype, may be the chief ingredient in the dire explosive that blows up the nation. [Applause.] If there be no books for the million of negro picaninnies, there are none for the million of white picaninnies who run about with them. Hence the dreadful ignorance of the poor white men of the South, and the power of their leaders. After this war, 500,000 men, now soldiers, will return to us with their tongues in their checks, and say, "Those Southerners don't know much. They are ignorant fellows."

It cannot be denied that as an element of political economy, the system makes riches. It makes wealthy slaveholders, but poor white men not slaveholders. It builds up a *Plutocracy*—the very worst form of aristocracy. Prosperous wealth is like the even fall of snow—the poor man's cutter and the rich man's sleigh have a common and untrammeled highway—but this kind of wealth is like the snow-drift that blocks up the road to all but the mighty few. One rich man's hand in Georgia is stronger than the hands of one thousand, aye, than ten thousand in these Free States, and thus it strikes like a hammer at the door of the Capitol, armed with the weight of whole sovereign States. This power would be terrible with us, but there, where men thus armed curse human freedom and the doctrine of human equality, it is appalling. This is the demoniac possession of the South. Dr. CLAY has administered the rhubarb of compromise, and Dr. WEBSTER has exhibited his blisters, but all in vain. Now comes the surgeon, *War,* he with that surgical instrument, the sword, puts open the body of the patient, and finds him rotten in kidney and heart, in liver and brain.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

[Tremendous applause.] Now cure him, sew him up and let him go! [Renewed applause.] We shall not any longer be told that these are abolition lies about Slavery. There is the ulcer!—we have seen it, we have probed it, we have cleansed it!

Both North and South have come to one conclusion, viz.: that Slavery and Liberty cannot exist together under one and the same Constitution. The South laying down this premise have drawn the inference—Secession. We, too, accepting the premise, have drawn our inference—Emancipation. [Sensation and applause.] The Judge who is trying the question is the sword. But, what a stride has been taken!—what old prejudices have been quelled! what an opening up of the intelligence of the people! All the prophets would not have been believed two years ago, had they predicted this. JOHN VAN BUREN even, now, thinks there is some other way—that the patient may be cured and the demon still left in him; but even he, with returning health, exclaimed in his way of seeing the same truth we have enunciated, says, feebly: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace!" [Laughter and applause.] Our answer to the truth is that the nationality of this people shall be maintained, and Government, liberty and law upheld upon this Continent.

Mr. BEECHER concluded by referring to the points magnificently proven in this supreme struggle of the Republic, viz:

1. That it is capable of raising and equipping vast armies, on the instant.
2. That it can wage campaigns of unparalleled magnitude, both by sea and land.
3. That its people are capable of taxation and cheerful submission to the same, in the midst of war.

In the trials of the war this free Government and people have, at every turn, proven their superiority to any monarchy, in all the requisites of grandeur and power.

In the *Trent* affair, they even conquered pride, and this fierce Democracy which all Europe thought would revolt at concession, bade pride go down and acknowledged the all wrong. Mr. BEECHER then portrayed the pseudo-conservative action of recent administration at Washington with the present attitude of Mr. LINCOLN. Conservatism had done its best and had derided radicals. Now we were to see what radicals could do to heal the nation. We had closed conservative war with made artillery of sugar plums; we had closed conservative campaigns of mud, and death, and nothing! [Great applause.] Bad counsellors had wanted to put a snuffer on the President, and say, "Let not your light shine!" but he had said, "Enough of this!" and now men are waging the war who mean war. [Applause.] The faces of the army are turned toward Jerusalem, and, in the language of Christ, we say to the demon in the South, "Come out of him!" He loved the South as he loved his whole country. Error must not obliterate our love for "flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone;" but, in this love, let us look forward to the hour when the South, regenerated and disenthralled, restored and clothed in its right mind, shall sit at the footstool of Jesus, and, with us, praise God for liberty, virtue and religion. Let us, then, with one voice, be thankful for the heroic examples of the year, for the perils overcome, for the blessings plentifully gathered, for the transcendent promise of the future dawning in a glorious radiance out of the depths of night.

Mr. BEECHER's allusions to the Pro-Slavery attitude of England at this crisis, notwithstanding all her former professions and exhortations of the past, was a powerful episode of his sermon, and, like many other passages, elicited uncontrollable applause.

In conclusion, he offered, as appropriate, the 1004th hymn,

"My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."

A collection for the poor, which the reverend gentleman said furnished the proper keynote to the hymn, was in the meanwhile taken up with great success, and a fervent benediction terminated the exercises of an occasion the emotions of which are but feebly conveyed by the brief sketch above given.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

All-Souls Church was crowded with an intelligent congregation, who, after listening to an opening Thanksgiving Anthem, splendidly sung by the quartette choir, and joining in an earnest prayer by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, drew breath and settled themselves to listen to the sermon of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. The preacher chose for his text the 16th and 17th verses of the 14th chapter of Acts:

"Who in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from Heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

The preacher proceeded to say that God is the guide of history, as he is also the author of nature, regulating the nations, and bringing them in his own time to the forms and missions for which he designed them. Christianity has this new word—repentance, newness of soul, regeneration, pardon. These are personal promises, and are the heritage of every individual. But God has also great words for the nations, and at such National Feasts as this Thanksgiving Day, it is proper and fitting to call attention to them. He no longer suffers nations to walk in their own way, but has avowed and assumed their guidance in a revealed plan, to deny which, is destruction and utter ruin. Fraternity, equality, liberty, are Christian words, though yet supposed to be of nothing but a spiritual significance. Priests and rabbis serving God in the temple and proclaiming these as spiritual truths, go out to deny them in their daily life among men. God has different words for different nations. It is centrality for France, personal freedom for England, religious independence for Germany; but for the virgin territory of the New World, for America, he saved his last and best word, and it was the union of all these—centrality, freedom, religious independence, friendship, sympathy, coherence, union—and here in America, he proceeded for the first time to work out a universal Christian idea: not one, but all combined; one nation, to be composed of the representatives of all nations, all climes, all social conditions, with Liberty, Fraternity, Union, for its words. It was a new Pentecost, better than the apostolic infusion of the Divine Spirit. We have in America our Jews, with their synagogues scattered over the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific: ten thousand Chinese, Germans, Frenchmen, and every nation represented, even to Africa, millions of whose blacks have here a home. America is a representative nationality, a nation standing for all peoples, experimenting for all peoples, her failures for all peoples' sorrow, her successes for all peoples' joy, her destiny to establish institutions sure of universality and success. We have education, hereditary refinement and distinction, equality, freedom. Africans, Asiatics and Europeans dwell together in true political unity, disunited only in what is false, circumstantial, accidental, but united in all that is true. And this is America's great mission. God has now brought the great question of the practical possibility of establishing the unity and coherence of such seemingly diverse elements, and we are to-day deciding it. Christianity, science, geography, commerce, say no, no! to all prophecies of failure; and all efforts to defeat the President of the United States say no, no, and no, no, say the American people as they begin to realize that it is possible that such a country, and such a mission, can have an enemy. Though all the blood which its rich soil has produced and nourished, must be shed, we will not suffer it. God would deny his own decree, were it possible that a nation who baptized its own early history in blood to gain its freedom, and is now shedding again its best blood to wipe out the stain which the Slavery of four millions of negroes has made upon the fair page of its charter, should fail and perish. The preacher believed that Slavery had been permitted to be nursed into power under the favoring care of commerce, and interest, and political power, that this struggle might be brought on to test and purify and vindicate our institutions. If America can succeed in quelling this rebellion, the greatest in the history of nations, so involved by Slavery, with foreign opposition against her, and interest, passion, and alarm uniting her enemies, she will, as representing all nationalities, achieve for liberty a success which will spread its influences over the globe. But are we to suffer the mortification of being defeated by the unity, and vigor, and passion of the Slave Power, with all the advantages of one of the most concentrated oligarchies on its side, willingness to endure hardship and suffering, and endure all things to tear us asunder? He never for one moment doubted of the issue, or failed of hope. He adverted to the advantages the South enjoyed, particularly in the class of "mean whites," who really find in the present struggle their only hope of bettering themselves, and in the slaves who are doing the work of providing the rebel army with food. He did not underrate the enemy. But he could not share any of the misgivings as to our triumph which many had, nor did he regret the successes which so far had been with rebellion, because he thought they were nerving the people up to the grand struggle against Slavery. All our peccant humors have centred in that sore. It is the great enemy. If it succeed, America is mortal—is doomed to destruction. But he did there, on that Thanksgiving Day, wish to express his unfaltering faith that this Slavery is to fall, that we only need to await that spirit of unity and determination, which, when once aroused, will be strong enough to meet the whole world to see it crushed forever. We have not yet found our leaders. He had yet to see a leader of God's own make. We must wait for them. He would that we had had men to finish the war in six months, as might have been possible, but six years will not be too long to wait for a perfect conclusion. He spoke of the President's Proclamation, saying that the first day of January would bring paralysis to the South, stiffening the black giant who is supplying their commissariat. He spoke hopefully of our resources, and our ability to stand a continuance of the war; referred to our general prosperity, our imports small, our exports large, our granaries able, not only to supply the wants of a million soldiers, but have enough to give to the famishing of Europe; our finances, consummately managed; our land fertile and abundant. He alluded to the low financial condition of England during the Peninsular war, when small loans were taken only at an enormous discount, and when the people, after a similar exhilaration to that which we first felt, grew, like some of us, discouraged and despondent, so that they grumbled when a pension of £2,000 was given WELLINGTON; and said that as they now have hung up, and do give honor and veneration to the banners which went through the Peninsula, so we, doubtless, shall proudly remember Antietam and Malvern Hills. The preacher continued at considerable length in this hopeful strain, and concluded his lengthy, but always eloquent, sermon.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever.

12th, 13th, 14th and 15th verses of the 94th Psalm:

"Blessed is the man whom thou chastenest, O Lord, and teachest him thy law;

That thou mayest give him rest from the days of adversity, until the pit be digged for the wicked.

For the Lord will not cast off his people, neither will he forsake his inheritance.

But judgment shall return unto righteousness: and all the upright in heart shall follow it."

He commenced by saying, that it was a singular beginning for a psalm, "Blessed be God for his judgment," and that the Lord will not cast off his people; but that judgment would return unto righteousness. We had great reasons, however, for thankfulness on the recurrence of this annual festival—greater than we ever had before, both as individuals and as a nation. It would, in fact, be impossible to number the mercies that our Heavenly Father had extended toward us since our last Thanksgiving Day. 'Tis true that families are now broken up that one year ago were unbroken, and many a vacant place now exists in the family circle which last year was filled; yet, not all these miseries are unaccompanied with mercy, and we all know that mercy will still be showered on those who put their trust in God. Let us hope that it will continue to be so with this nation. We have made great strides toward carrying out the ends of God's justice, and we have greater cause for thankfulness by reason of the slowness of our movements toward Emancipation. We had, at the outset, set our face against the consummation of this act of justice to the enslaved; yet God has borne with us, and his righteous discipline has been, meanwhile, checkmating our wickedness. Just before the rebellion broke out, we proclaimed and boasted that we would not interfere with human Slavery where it existed in our nation; but that the utmost limit of our endeavor would be to prevent its extension among us, thus setting ourselves against the return of judgment unto righteousness, mentioned by the Psalmist. But how inscrutable are the ways of Providence! It was just at that climax in our career that this rebellion broke out. We had even gone on so far in our iniquity that we were willing to amend our National Constitution in behalf of Slavery, in such a manner as would make freedom for the slave ever after impossible. The Congress of these United States had solemnly passed a resolution of that import, and the States would all have ratified the action of our Congressional lawmakers. In our own State the Governor, in his then next annual message, recommended the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, and our Legislature, acting on that recommendation, adopted it. The proposition to make any interference with Slavery in the States out of all question hereafter, would have met the hearty concurrence of the great masses of the people. But, blessed be God! the rebellion broke out and saved us from this infamy of infamies. Looking at what we have escaped in this particular, we can only say, thanks be to God for the rebellion and the war! And what man who pretends to Christianity and justice, does not echo the sentiment? When this rebellion commenced, a decree of emancipation would have ended the war in six months. But it was not issued. A decree in England declaring us as being outside the family of nations in consequence of having fostered and bolstered up this iniquity of Slavery, would have done the same thing. But as we absolutely refused, when we had it in our power, to do this act of justice God has, therefore, by bringing reverses upon us, said: Now you must emancipate in order to stop the war. You must do justice as a means to your self-preservation.

Ideas are mightier than cannon balls. What are cannon balls fit for only to make a way for justice; to conquer the oppressor by force, when no other remedy is left; and to liberate the innocent victims of oppression.

God had sent us out from Sinai, but we returned again so the desert. You said, at first, you would not allow negroes to fight with you in this war for your National life; but now you have asked them to fight for you in aid of its preservation! We have seen the commander, who insulted our common humanity by stripping the United States uniform from the backs of black soldiers, deposed from his high command; and that same commander, who but a short time ago drove the HUTCHINSONS from his camps for singing emancipation songs, was afterward compelled to issue a general order to the Army of the Potomac commanding obedience to the President's Proclamation. [Applause.]

The last exasperation we offered was the cry that we were not at liberty to act justly toward the oppressed—that we had formed a compact for the protection of iniquity, and regardless of the moral consequences that might ensue we were determined to fulfill its requirements. The wonder is, that God had not risen in justice upon us long ago; but he dealt with us, seemingly, as he did with a people of old, of whom he said: "The iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full." We said to ourselves in justification of this disregard of God's justice, we would not have made this compact had we lived in the days of our fathers, for it is not founded on justice; but having been made for us we must stand by it. And we did stand by it until it brought upon us the evils of to-day. It was even necessary, to bring us to a correct understanding of our position, that men should be found here among us defending the pretended right of property in man, and declaiming vehemently against making this war a war of emancipation. Why, this pretended right to hold men in bondage was considered an heir-loom in the family of our "Southern brethren," as something that bore on its face a sacred character, and we proclaimed, that only when every other means should have been tried and proved unavailing to preserve our national existence and destroy the efforts of rebellious traitors, would we venture to perform this act of palpable, undeniable justice. We placed the preservation of this Union in opposition to the demands of the Almighty. This doctrine of non-interference with the iniquity of Slavery, is the highest audacity against God. For what end, asked the speaker, were governments ordained of God, but to interfere against such wickedness; for what purpose but to protect and prevent men from passing into property? If government cannot do this—if it cannot afford this protection, the sooner it is swept away the better for humanity. We said we had no right to interfere with Slavery where it existed, but that we should interfere with it where it did not exist. Passing by the *morale* of this assertion, how ludicrous such a statement seems to the mind of a thoughtful man. We refuse to strike at the root of the tree of iniquity and think we do our whole duty when we content ourselves with lopping off a few of its outermost branches.

In the biography of AMOS LAWRENCE we are told that, when writing to a Southern politician, he uses these words: "You may rest assured that no sober and honest man at the North will ever interfere with Slavery at the South." What are we to think of such a statement as this? Even when interference became a positive military necessity, the President refused to allow his generals to interfere in behalf of justice. It did appear as though we never would look at this matter in its true light, and this has been the great obstacle to our success in the war. This is the cause of all our reverses—we have not struck at Slavery where it exists. You would not be faithful to justice for the sake of righteousness, and God has compelled you to award it at last, to save your nation from destruction.

The Border Slave States have been a great stumbling block in the path of our success. They have stood as a cover and a shield to the rebellion whenever the system of emancipation was proposed, and for fear of offending their conditional loyalty, the nation has refused to act upon principles of right and justice to the enslaved. A prisoner once in a bastile, was gained access to by his friends, who desired to liberate him. He informed them of the chain which confined his limbs, and prevented his escape. They offered him a file with which to sever it, but he told them that he had made a compact with the keeper not to sever it without his consent, and, therefore, he could not accept their offer. That bastile is Slavery, on the line of the Free and Slave States, and Kentucky is the keeper. According to the terms of the Proclamation, if the Slave States submit to enter the Union, the bastile remains as before; but, if not, it falls to the ground—a compact has been made with the keeper. But what God requires of us is justice for righteousness' sake. Though all Governments were to unite to make us do justice, and we then do it from necessity, it does not lessen our duty in the premises. We must act righteously, because God commands it, or "judgment shall return unto righteousness." Our Government, even in the Confiscation and Emancipation bills consigns to Slavery the children, wives and mothers of the slaves of loyal persons. This is an atrocity, and God will not let us alone until we rectify it. Did our legislators know what they were about when they passed this infamous act? Did they not see that the most cruel thong that lashes the rebels enters the soul of the poor slave? What a boon is here offered to these conditionally loyal men for not taking up arms against their country! And is this the degree of justice we would meet out? Must the wives, mothers, and even the innocent unborn children of the slaves be condemned to perpetual servitude, because their masters offer loyalty to the Government on such qualified terms? If Slavery be wrong, this Government has no more right to justify it in loyal States than in the States in rebellion, even if the preservation of the Union depend on such action. Suppose you hear a man say, If I could support my family by being an honest man I should be one; if I could do so by being half honest or quarter honest, such would I be; but if, in order to support my family, I must be a villain, I should be that. The principal object with me is to support my family, and I will do the justice which a poor widow's family in another street requires at my hands only when I am convinced that the support of my own depends on it. What would you think of such a man? Yet this is the manner in which our Government has been acting toward the slave. We promise him his right to freedom only when we are thoroughly convinced our own national life depends upon it. But will God be satisfied with this sort of justice? What is our Union worth, what is our Constitution worth, only so far as they both are based on the immutable principle of equal and exact justice? We act as though we thought God would spare us while we say to the world that the cream is rising which all humanity can feast on, albeit it is made from the bones of oppressed millions who should have those equal rights which God intended for them. You thus compel God to punish such iniquity when you are, like Pharaoh, making bargains but even after the last plague. God cannot grant mercy to us, as a nation, if we are continually disregarding his immutable decrees, and his highest prerogative is righteousness, fairness, justice. One human being laid beneath an empire will shatter it to atoms when the time of God's justice shall come. An ounce of gunpowder embedded in the centre of a mountain may be perfectly harmless, so long as you keep fire away from it; but let just one spark fall among it, and it will explode and shatter the mountain to fragments. God's decrees must be fulfilled—all in his own good time.

If Slavery be now spared, this rebellion is spared. Measures are now on foot to put into effect that portion of the proclamation which saves Slavery when represented in the United States Congress. The Military Governor of Louisiana has ordered elections in the First and Second Congressional Districts of that State, where loyalty is kept alive by the bristling bayonets of Union soldiers. Let these Congressmen be elected from the South, and slave shambles will be uninterrupted. We have a duty to perform. The entire lease of the Constitution is now in our hands by reversion, and we are accountable for the use we make of it. We have proclaimed that Constitution (as interpreted in the interest of Slavery) "a covenant with death and a league with hell," but in comparison with a reconfirmation of the rights of the human pirates and manstealers now in rebellion against the Government, that interpretation of the document will appear white as the driven snow. The old Constitution by our fathers was formed with those who fought by their side in the old revolution, and it never was their intention that Slavery should be perpetual. Could we justly frame any excuse for Slavery it would be in their action; but for us to sanction the iniquity, would be more than the justice of God could permit. The condition of the proclamation has been performed in Louisiana, and President LINCOLN cannot, without naming it especially, consider it as coming under the emancipation clause of his proclamation. That State having rebelled and returned, not to loyalty, but to an *election,* Slavery is thereby guaranteed therein. But we must see to it that emancipation is secured from disaster. We must have principles that will stand for all time—we must put nothing but right and justice into this work, and we must, above all, first be sure we *are* right. It will not do for us to keep one hand on the anvil, forging a new chain for the slave, when the blow comes which is to strike the old one off. Would you, when your house is on fire and your child in danger of burning, stop to shut off the gas or to save your shaving apparatus? No. You must snatch your child, and run from the burning building if you would be entirely safe. The most dangerous time during a storm at sea is when the vessel is nearing port. 'Tis no time, then, to draw up complimentary resolutions to the officers; first see that the vessel is safely moored in the harbor, and you can attend to the minor business afterward. So must we act while we are nearing this port of emancipation. We cannot save the Republic and Slavery at the same time—one or the other must perish. The admission of any new Slave State, the readmission of any old one, or part of one, is not consonant with success. The proclamation, in this respect, is a back-water concern, which, by moving only one wheel, will keep our vessel describing a continuous circle. We must have only one engine, and that working both wheels for Freedom. The people take this to be the intent of the proclamation—they desire that the first (the emancipatory) clause must govern the whole. We accept it in this light as portending the end of the rebellion; our enemies so regarding it rage at it, and if the Government is not blind it will profit thereby, and be bound by the policy suggested. This will be the "return of judgment unto righteousness" that God requires. Blessed be God for the consummation so near at hand.

Sermon by Prof. Mattison.

JEREMIAH li., 5: "For Israel hath not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God, of the Lord of Hosts, though their land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel."

The obvious theme of the text is, the long suffering and forbearance of God toward an ungrateful and wicked nation.

The sword is abroad in the land. A dark and portentous cloud still overhangs our national destiny. Hundreds of thousands of our fathers, sons and brothers, who a year ago were with us, are now either in the tented field, amid the hardship and perils of war; or have been borne from our sight forever by this desolating scourge. And yet we meet for public thanksgiving to the Ruler of Nations. Well may we meet this day for prayer and praise, though the hand of God is heavy upon us in judgment. We are still the recipients of unnumbered and unmerited blessings. The Divine chastisements are light compared with what our sins have long deserved. Even amid our national sufferings. Let God be praised for his long suffering, patience and forbearance, and his tender mercies toward us.

That we may the better understand and appreciate the loving kindness of God toward us as a people, let us consider his providential dealings toward us in the past; the obligations we were under to be a just and righteous nation; and the manner in which we have responded to those obligations.

In the first place, God has given us, geographically and physically, a goodly heritage.

Our national growth has been almost miraculous. From less than four millions in 1790, it has gone up to thirty-one millions in seventy years!—a ratio of increase that will give us a population of seventy-five millions in 1890. And our commerce is already equal to that of any other nation.

Bating the oppressed children of Africa among us, we have doubtless enjoyed more of true freedom, and been less burdened with onerous taxation than any other people. Our opportunities for general education, secular and religious, have been unsurpassed. Most of the first settlers of our colonies were a conscientious and God-fearing people—the purest seed of the Reformation.

Religion has had free course here. The Bible has been an open book before the nation—more plentiful by far than the statutes of the land. Thirty thousand professed preachers of righteousness have stood in as many pulpits, to teach the nation justice, humanity, and the way to heaven. Unnumbered periodicals, and tracts and books have been their auxiliaries, in the effort to guide the nation to righteousness and enduring renown.

Thus hath God dealt with us in the past.

But how have we requited His goodness and forbearance toward us? Alas! Our land is filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel. We are a *profane* nation. "Because of swearing the land moaneth." In what other land are the names of God and Christ so extensively blasphemed? We are a nation of *Sabbath-breakers.* Not only in private, but by the Sunday "concert" and theaters and dances, the Sunday liquor traffic and Sunday mails, Sunday-going canal lines, and Sunday papers, have we said there is no God, or, if there be one, we defy his authority.

Pride and extravagance, luxury and prodigality, idleness and dissipation canker every department of society. We are the most *intemperate* nation under the whole heaven, wasting annually millions of bushels of precious grain, given us for food for man and beast, to produce the means of intoxication, destroy health, character, and life, and fill the land with widows and fatherless children. Every year we live, seven hundred immortals are launched into eternity by the hand of the assassin, nine-tenths of whom are murdered through the influence of alcohol. Thus lewdness, and theft, and violence and murder cry for vengeance from heaven.

In all our history we have been a nation of oppressors. Glorying in freedom, we have riveted the chains of life-long bondage upon the necks and limbs of our fellow men. Professing to be Christians, we have bought and sold our brethren in Christ—temples of the Holy Ghost—like beasts for the shambles. Parents and children, wives and husbands, brothers and sisters, have thus been separated by tens of thousands, to meet no more on earth. The single state of Virginia has for years sent an annual procession of her own children, twenty thousand strong, weeping and wailing, to the sugar and rice and cotton fields of the South, to return no more. For such an exportation, that bloody State alone has annually received her thirteen million dollars. And the time would fail us to speak of the like abomination in Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri, and other Slave States of the Union.

And instead of lamenting and seeking to put away the accursed thing, the chief effort of the nation, as such, has been to strengthen and extend and perpetuate Slavery. To this end inoffensive Indians have been hunted with blood-hounds in the everglades of Florida; weak nations near us invaded; the most sacred compacts broken; the election franchise violated; the most infamous laws passed; the supreme bench of the country prostituted and debauched; the Free States made the hunting grounds of the oppressor; and the clandestine foreign trade in the bodies and souls of men winked at, if not actually encouraged.

But, despite our deep and unprecedented guilt, God has been with us, lo! these many years. Israel hath not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God. *We are still a nation!* Washington is not yet a heap like Samaria or Jerusalem; the Great Republic is not yet like ancient Egypt or Assyria. Let heaven be praised! Though He has called for the sword, in spite of all human strategy and worldly wisdom, He has turned its keen edge, not against the heart of the nation, but toward that of Slavery, its deadliest foe. And here we stand to-day, in His courts, near the end of the last year of Slavery, to praise and bless the Lord God for all His forbearance and love toward us.

The long dark years of oppression are near their close. Five weeks more, and that trump of jubilee, whose trial notes have already been heard, will be placed once more to the lips of our Chief Magistrate, and, filled with the breath of God, as we believe it will be, will ring the righteous and final decree, that Slavery shall curse our land no more, forever. Amen! And let all people and tongues and nations say, Amen!

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Robinson.

(FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.)

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, who occupies the venerable pulpit which was consecrated by the piety of a Carroll and the eloquence of a Cox, preached yesterday to a large and fashionable audience, from the following text:

Psalm cxliv. 1: "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight."

In this republican land of ours Church and State have only one point of contact and connection. Each Autumn, by long-established and venerable custom, the State appoints a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, which the Church at large in all cordiality and cheerfulness accepts. This is the reason why, on these annual occasions, we who speak to you from the pulpits frequently choose a theme of address more or less national and secular in its character and suggestion. It is not a forward officiousness on our part to mingle in the discussion of vexed questions, nor a prurient desire to fling inuendoes in our turn with the politicians, nor even an ambitious wish to test our own resources in sober argument, in the arena where party issues are arrayed against each other; but merely a decent courtesy to the powers that be, at whose call we assemble, that leads us to allude pointedly to our relations as Christian citizens, loyal to the Government, and obedient under the Constitution and laws.

Here then comes our question pertinently; for what shall we summon each other to render our thanksgiving in such a day as this.

1. First of all, I reply, thank God for war. We are to say with David, in the text, "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight."

The description which is often applied to David—"After God's own heart"—refers not to private, moral or religious character, but to the planned historic mission for which the Lord had set him apart. It merely means a man after God's own purpose; raised up for the special end to which his life was devoted. And so our argument is doubled in force on the instant. God chose David to be a warrior. David accepts the commission, drops the crook, takes the sword, and enters the military profession with a jubilant thanksgiving. Is war, then, everywhere and always a scourge and a curse?

Further, take the inspired history as it stands; look for bright examples of piety, and where do you find them brighter than among the warriors? Remember the centurions of the New Testament, and the heroes of the Old. Everywhere the record is honorable, and the praise is clear.

In a word, he is neither thoughtful nor scholarly who joins in the senseless and indiscriminate outcry against war, as an awful calamity. It certainly has not proved itself such in the days gone by. It is easy for us to fall into much confusion in a day like this. Mind you how carefully I specify now a clear distinction as to the aims and purposes of any war. I have no apology for a war for pride's sake, nor for vengeance's sake, nor for conquest's sake, but for the sake of right, and truth, and God. When a great people reaches a crisis, in the very centre of which lies the question of its own existence, there is no recourse but war. Even an earthworm will turn when trodden upon, and try to save its life. Life of all kinds is precious; the instinct to preserve it is natural and holy, and all the more so because nations have no immortality beyond their grave—no future sphere in which to be useful.

Let us, then, accept as ground of thanksgiving the fact that there is grace enough left in our land for war. The sturdy necessity is on us, to fight or to die. While that issue is clear, all praise to a good God that we are fighting. And if, after all, we are to die, let it be with arms in our hands, disputing to the last the fate which our own lukewarmness, in earlier and more shameful times, has invoked. God grant it may not yet be too late to turn back the tide of war, and come forth from the contest triumphant.

2. But, secondly, let us thank God for this war especially. The expression in our text, which gives most force to the Hebrew song, is lost in the version from which we quote it. As David uttered the thanksgiving he used the article before each noun. "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to the war, and my fingers to the fight." With some such force of specification, it is well for us to come to our thanksgiving to-day. This war is peculiar. There is more than usual to make it welcome.

The question for us now to decide is simply this: Are men able to govern themselves? Can a free Republic live? One would think that an inquiry like this once asked, would awake the world to sympathy. Just so one would have thought that the coming of redemption would have moved the race. But truth is always refused a place among men. Christ was crucified, and Christianity has fought and bled every step of the way. Humanity has an interest at stake in this American war, such as was never had in another. No interest has ever arisen so gigantic in all history. Yet the nations stand aloof. With hardly one word of sympathy, our poor, tried Republic has risen to meet the crisis, and finds itself alone. There it is wrestling, like Jacob in the midnight, separated from all that love it, over the river, in the darkness, just trying to gain the boon of existence.

Let us thank God he has so loftily honored us in this age of the world; thank him he has deemed us worthy of such a charge, that he has intrusted us with such a principle at stake. He has given this problem to be solved by other peoples than ours. They have failed. Let us seek to do better. Let there be no recreancy here. We can put an end to this war. We could have done it any day from its beginning. We could have played the craven, and plead off from the conflict. But God has given us an experiment in charge, the mightiest in history; we cannot hold back from it without the basest poltroonrey.

Oh, no! better fight, better mourn, better bleed, better die, than to become a pitiful shame and jeering in the universe!

(2.) Again; let us thank God for the results of this war thus far. It will be a shame and a wrong to us if we do not gratefully remember before God all our successes up to this time. One noble and all-embracing fact is patent to-day. We yet have a country. The capital still is standing, the seal is unbroken; the old flag still waves on the land and the ocean. There is not a foot of ground held by our foes upon the soil of any unrebellious State. The boast of their vaunting has not been kept. Schemes of invasion have been providentially turned back. And best of all, my loyal countrymen, we live to look in the face those miserable cowards in the midst of our free communities, who, too much afraid to become open allies of traitors, have offered themselves to become their prophets, and predicted ruin upon us all from the beginning; and as we look we can say tranquilly to every foreboding of extinction, well, not yet!

Now add to this all the evident tokens of our prosperity. Never had we more prolific harvests than we have this year. Credit has not suffered with us after all as much as it has suffered on every occasion in the Old World when a nation has been at war; there has been less beggary and less loss than in many a peace-time panic. There is now no cry for bread in our streets. Our laws are respected, our rights undisturbed. Our schools are going on with their usual studies. Our Press is still unrestricted. The market offers us its customary round of newly-published literature. Our galleries of art, and our halls of music are not at all lacking in visitors. The lecture-room invites its hearers, and finds them just as ever. Our benevolent Societies, and our Christian Associations, have rather increased than lessened their annual receipts. The attendance upon our sanctuary services are undiminished. Indeed, a liveliness pervades all the walks of daily toil.

Thus, then, I answer the question, For what shall we render thanksgiving to God to-day? Not only in despite of the war, but for the war. Thank Him that there is force enough in this nation to stand for the truth, and for human right; that our manhood has not been eaten out by our sentimentalism, cowardice or luxury. Thank him for all the temporal and physical prosperity which attends us; for cities undisturbed, and our flag still flying; for the sublime patience and calmness of the people; for the honesty and inflexibility of our Chief Magistrate; for the courage and fortitude of our soldiers; and for all the piety and the prayer that stands pledged to the issue involved in the conflict.

Here, then, I plant myself in this contest. I have never had one wavering doubt as to it its essential righteousness on our part, or its essential infamy on the other. Nor have I much doubt as to its eventual result. But, I plead with you all to be true even to the end.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Sloane

"And now men see not the bright light that is in the clouds; but the wind passeth and cleanseth them."—Job xxxvii., 21.

It would be in vain to attempt to conceal from ourselves the solemn fact that there is much in our present condition as a nation, sufficiently dark and discouraging.

The Christian patriot who studies our past career in the light of the Divine Word, who marks the infatuated madness with which, in spite of warning, reproof and remonstrance, we have persisted in our wickedness, and who attentively considers the present aspects of Divine Providence, will find enough to excite apprehension and alarm. We are in the midst of a stupendous civil conflict to which history furnishes but few parallels. The volcano which we have seen ominously smoking upon our Southern horizon, is in violent eruption, flaming with the fires of implacable rage and hate, and pouring forth the lava-flood of consuming and desolating war.

Let us look into the Divine Providence, and see whether we can discover any rays of light breaking through the gloom, whether from the eater may be obtained any meat for a day like this: from the strong any honey of consolation and thankfulness.

1. *We should be thankful to God for the war that is now waging.* I put it on this broad ground, and repeat it: we should be thankful for the conflict which the Slave Power, in its madness, has inaugurated. Now I am perfectly aware that the New-York *Observer, Herald,* London *Times* and all that class of pious sheets will hold up their hands and roll up their eyes in holy horror that a minister of the Gospel should speak in this manner. Notwithstanding, we find in a dispensation, dark even as this, abundant cause of thankfulness; this we believe to be the spirit of the Bible.

We rejoice because we see behind the cloud the light of liberty to an oppressed race—because we believe that the hated life of Slavery will be trodden out beneath the iron hoofs of the red horse of war, and that this atrocious iniquity that has so long defied heaven, cursed the earth and afflicted humanity, will be brought to an end.

2. *We should be devoutly thankful for the success which the North has had in crushing out rebellion.*

We are fully conscious of the painful, the mortifying fact that the rebellion is not yet subdued; that we are confronted by a numerous, powerful and determined foe. We are decidedly of the opinion that the earnest work of the war has yet to be done—that the decisive battles are yet to be fought. Nevertheless, it is wholly incorrect to say that nothing has been accomplished. When all circumstances are taken into account, we have every reason to thank God and take courage.

Thus far, as any one may observe, our success has been proportioned to that measure of mercy and justice which we have shown to the oppressed; if we would have all that we desire, we must conquer our wicked prejudice against the slave, and be willing to do justly and love mercy.

3. *We should be thankful for the influence which the war has had in weakening Slavery.* Prejudice or ignorance could alone assert that the North is fighting as much for Slavery as the South. It is not true, and never was true. The declaration of a Southern editor that this war has done more to abolish slavery than all the Abolitionists of the North could have done in a century is much nearer the truth.

Thousands have been freed who cannot under any contingency be returned to bondage, and who are being brought under Christian influence by the benevolent efforts of the Freedman's Association, one of the noblest and most important Christian enterprises of the age. The territories are secured to freedom for all time to come. Our noble Marshal has annihilated the slave trade at this port. Officers of the army are dismissed for returning fugitive slaves. Missouri, whence the mercenary hordes of border ruffians were precipitated upon Kansas, has elected an Emancipation Legislature. Slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia. The power of Slavery over Northern Churches is broken, even an Old School Presbyterian Synod has been found to declare that God is judging the nation for its sins, "especially the sin of oppression." Finally, the President strikes the fatal blow by declaring all the slaves of the rebel States free on the 1st of January. There is in all this abundant cause of thankfulness, enough to fill the heart of every one who hates Slavery and loves liberty, with exceeding joy. The clouds are here, but the light is very bright. Slavery trembles to a final overthrow. Already we take up the language of exultation, "Rejoice over her thou heavens and ye holy apostles and prophets, for God hath avenged you on her."

4. We have another cause of thanksgiving in the evidences which we have that the nation is rising into a higher sphere of moral and religious principle. The light here is not so bright as we could wish; the clouds in this part of the heavens are very dark; there is, notwithstanding, a little light.

5. We are called upon to thank God for abundant Temporal over Spiritual blessings. We are at peace with foreign nations—the danger of intervention is not imminent. The land has brought forth by handfulls, there is seed for the sower and bread for the eater, we have enough and to spare, by all means let us feed those in England who are suffering from the contingencies of the war, not for the purpose of purchasing neutrality, for that is secured in another way, but on the highest grounds of Christian benevolence. What if England has not been friendly? "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirsts give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

Thus it will be seen that we have abundant grounds for gratitude to the Father of mercies, the Giver of all good. There is, notwithstanding the clouds, enough of light to make this one of the most joyous Thanksgivings that we have yet observed.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams.

Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D.D., pastor of the Amity-street Baptist Church, delivered to his congregation a discourse from the following text:

"But many of the priests and Levites and chief of the fathers, who were ancient men, that had seen the first house, when the foundation of the house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy.

So that the people could not discern the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with a loud shout and the noise was heard afar off."—Ezra iii., 12, 13.

We keep, said the Doctor, our National Thanksgiving amid mingled circumstances of gratulation and of lamentation, not unlike in their alloy to the gladness and sadness of the Hebrew people just returned from exile, as they were laying the foundations of the Second Temple. After describing in glowing colors the emotions of the aged Israelites on that occasion, as they contrasted the glories of the Old Temple with those of the new one they were about to raise, and showing that their lamentations were destined to prove precipitate and unwarranted, the speaker proceeded as follows:

Like the ancient Hebrews we may, as a nation, see much to sadden in our reviews of the past, and our outlook into the future may be often dim and dark as regards our destinies as a people. But let us remind ourselves how God, in his kindness, often attempers and consolidates the final grant of national success by delays, by drawbacks, and even by long-continued reverses. Temporary reverses were often more valuable than victories, and tended more to ultimate success. If, in the English Reformation, all had been consummated peaceably and finally under EDWARD VI., the work would neither have been so thorough nor enduring. But when, on EDWARD's death, there was retrogression and defeat; when the fires of Smithfield had been kindled and fed with human victims under his successor, Queen MARY, the heart of the nation, turned with a more utter detestation of Romanism, and embraced Protestantism with new reverence and decision as they remembered the witness it had borne and the martyrs it had bred. The surest advances in freedom and in great moral changes, have been generally attended by stages of fierce collision and of seemingly balanced forces, when all was suspense, or all seemed lost; but the issue showed that in these several stages of prorogation, and apparent disaster, the national mind had struck itself down into a deeper hold on the soil of right. In this sense have we not reason to rejoice before God for the many victories and the tremendous sacrifices of the struggle that the nation has been summoned to pass through at this momentous crisis. Peace may, at first sight, seem more to be desired; but a peace of mere money-getting, and of sensuous luxury and inertness, is not all blessedness for this world or for the next. Commerce—grand as are its results when rightly conducted—may be so pursued as to become but the blended slavery of Mammon and Belial, as when English potters baked and painted idols for the Hindoo market, and forced the poisonous opium down the throats of the protesting and indignant heathen of China. War, with all its terrible drafts, if calling a nation away from the engrossing pursuit of gain may really exalt while it impoverishes. Another end which God has often in his Providence illustrated in the reverses by which he has tried the faith and zeal of men enlisted in a good cause, is the tendency of such transitory reverses to encourage and hearten those embarked in a wrong cause, and who profit by these reverses. They incite the wrongdoers to work out the refutation of some false principle by the extravagancies and ruin which its seeming success soon involves. Neither the opponents nor the apologists of Slavery have seen in the studies of a century, the mony-sided wrongs of the system, as they learn them in the emergencies through which we now wrestle and stagger. We have again reason to bless God for the terrible demonstration he is enabling us of this American Republic to give of the great truths, doubted, or peremptorily denied, by the potentates of the Old World. They had of old asserted that Religion itself could not live without the regular patronage and subsidies of the State. We disproved by our widespread sanctuaries that old world error. We denied the possibility of order and permanence in a State without nobles and monarchs. We proved by the order and thrift and rapid advance of a half century the delusiveness of this prejudice. They next held the inefficiencies of a Republic in war from the lack of a standing army. They see now the power of an army improvised, emerging from the homes, workshops and fields of the land. It remains for us, as Christian patriots, to see to it that our soldiers are brought more and more into contact with the living Gospel. Our old world critics have imputed to us a lack of conscience in the permission of slavery. Now, in a war raised in the interests and by the subjects of slavery—our Southern compatriots—we are of necessity, and in the least sanguinary way, loosening its bonds, these European censors abate their censures of the institution and give their sympathies to its champions, to begin their condemnation of its underminers. Shall we be discouraged by this vacillation, or shall we not disprove both branches of the impeachment and show that as we at the North once abstained from its overthrow only because we were constitutionally fettered, so now, when we are constitutionally released we do effectively and obstinately condemn it? Shall we not bless God for the new evidences furnished by this struggle that Europe little deserves to be allowed new footholds on our shores when she so perversely contradicts herself, and is found ever impugning us—insisting that in peace we should do what in peace we could not do, and now insisting that in war we must not do what she had enjoined; though in war we can constitutionally do it.

God is slowly educating us to a just conception of the great crisis that is upon us. The question is not the triumph of a political party; it is the loss of a Republic that we have inaugurated on the basis of the rights of the many. To keep them alert, and vigilant, and faithful, the citizens of a Democracy need general education, a state in the common well-being, and religious principle. Slavery cannot foster, or even permit, a general system of common schools. Her sparse population, and her dread of the plots of an educated slave population, alike prohibit this. She gravitates to an oligarchy, and leans by sympathy toward privileged orders, nobilities and monarchies. Her poor whites she neither schools, nor feeds, nor elevates, as the interests and the very existence of a Republic requires its voters to be cherished and upborne. If she succeed in the struggle with us, it will be by the aid of her sympathizers in the North, prepared to deceive, madden and betray the ignorant and the vicious of our great cities. The corruption that breeds CATALINES—badly popular—will soon shoot forth CÆSARS, who would boldly spring upon the back of the nation when they have seen the people, by such leaders and by their own destructive arts, made brutish, groveling and credulous. The

Union that the South would accept, and that some would prefer here at the North, is one to be attempted by making Slavery the law of the entire nation, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. Such a Union would draw down the curse of God upon our entire national being. Shall we, if the God of Battles—after having first brought us to a just sense of our dependence on him—shall crown the endeavors and sacrifices of our valiant champions with success in the overthrow of the rebellion—shall we return at once, and without further negotiations, to a Union under the Constitution of our fathers? Does not victory at once, it is asked, reëstablish the old relations? Can victory, we answer, blot out at once the fact and memory of war waged in the name of State Rights—waged in the assertion of the doctrine of the legitimacy of Secession—waged in the interest and for the extension of Slavery?

Can defeats on one hand and triumphs on another blench the page of history of all its crimson record as to these gory devastations? And when they who grasped the sword in defence of Slavery, lay aside that sword in confessed inability to make their cause successful, are they then to return at once to all their old immunities, and is there no duty of seeing that the war is effectually terminated? Is it not due to the North to see that provisions and safeguards be made to prevent the war from being suddenly and causelessly resumed, as it was at first suddenly and causelessly inaugurated? Are Southern citizens, after having thrust war upon the North, and choosing to desist from that war to claim that their relinquishing the strife precludes all need of treaties and stipulations to prevent its recurrence? It is to us past all understanding how the mere cessation of strife on their part shall be considered as leaving them no other obligation than to stop, without concessions for the past or guarantees for the future, back into Congress and the Union? The war, to which they appealed, carries not only the necessity of battles with it for its maintenance, but involves the necessity of negotiations and security to close it. Is it contended that they become, whenever they choose, sister States again with all their original rights and prerogatives? When they choose to break in upon the peaceful realm of the Constitution, it is but right that the Constitution should be protected from future breaches of the same party and made in the same interest.

The Rev. Doctor closed his discourse by urging the necessity for us, as a nation, or as individuals, of a firm reliance upon the goodness, the mercy, and the justice of God, and of faith and trust in His Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Raphall.

The Jewish Synagogue B'Nai Jeshurun, situated in Greene-street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, was filled some time before the commencement of the services yesterday morning.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Raphall, with his usual eloquence and ability. His text was in the 12th Chapter of Isaiah, the 1st and 2d verses.

He commenced by saying that they had met in compliance, not only with a good, time-honored custom, but also in pursuance of a proclamation of the Governor of this State, which he would read, not because he thought any of his congregation had omitted to read it, but because it expressed the sentiments which he entertained in clear and forcible language. After reading the proclamation of Gov. Morgan, he remarked that although he was neither a politician nor a party man, and, therefore, did not propose to go into a discussion as to how the affairs of State had been conducted by the Executive during the past year, but he did wish to say that the Proclamation itself was a very remarkable document; it was suggestive, comprehensive, and correct as to its statements of fact; the mere reading of it must necessarily call forth emotions of gratitude and heartfelt thanksgiving; the graphic description given by the Chief Executive of this State of the present condition of our country, and the reasons which should induce us to render thanks and praise to God, were so well set forth in the proclamation, and withal so complete and truthful, that it left him little to add, and nothing to take from. True, there was much to lament, much to regret in the past and present state of affairs in this country, and sadness and gloom were casting their shadows upon thousands of hearthstones in this land, where but late all was peace, prosperity and happiness. Our religion, however, teaches that we are not to despond—never to give up in despair; but, in accordance with the text, we are to give thanks unto the Lord, though His anger is kindled against us. The good old custom, instituted by the first settlers of this country, and kept up from year to year by their descendants, of setting apart a day for public praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, is one which must meet with the approbation of all who are possessed of any sense of gratitude to Him who is the Father and Preserver of us all. What a pleasant sight to behold millions of intelligent beings, surrounded as it were by all the horrors and ravages of civil war, voluntarily relinquishing for a day, their ordinary business avocations, and each one going to his house of worship, to render his thankoffering for the innumerable blessings which had been bestowed upon him. To-day, in twenty loyal States of this Union more than twenty millions of freemen unite in their praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good. But, while we contemplate this state of things, we are reminded that in many of those which we were wont to call our sister States, no grateful prayer, no song of thanks will to-day ascend to heaven, as was the custom in the peaceful and prosperous years of the past. Oh! that this unity should ever have been disturbed! that this great and glorious country should have been turned into a vast battle-field, and its once peaceful prospering villages into lonely grave-yards. The groans of the wounded in our hospitals, the sighs of the widow and orphan around the desolate hearthstones of Northern homes, have a voice to-day to mingle with the notes of praise and Thanksgiving; that voice comes to us from the banks of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, from the battle-fields of Williamsburgh and Antietam, and it comes from almost every village and hamlet throughout the loyal States of this Republic; from the pestilential swamps of the Mississippi, and from the rude, new-made graves scattered over thousands of miles of our once peaceful and happy country, this voice may be heard coming to give thanks; the widows, the orphans, the maimed, the hungry, the desolate—*all*, *all*—give thanks to God upon this day set apart, by twenty States, composed of freemen, for the purpose of manifesting their gratitude to Him who rules the destinies of nations, and "Who doeth all things well." All this is well.

Both Southern fire-eaters and Northern fanatics have ruled the country, until from being the most happy and prosperous people on the globe, we are suddenly plunged into the very jaws of national death. History shows no parallel as to the rapidity with which this nation has risen to its position among the other nations of the earth in point of power and prosperity—neither is there anything in the records of the past, which may be cited as an example of its swift decline, and (unless God forbid,) its total ruin. It took six centuries to produce the ruin of some of the ancient Republics; less than one century has elapsed since birth was given to the Republic of North America, and yet it now seems struggling in its death throes, and unless we, as a people, humble ourselves before God, and do something to counteract the effects of that corrupt system which is practiced by men high in authority, God's anger will surely overtake us, and we shall soon be numbered with those nations which once were, but are now no more. I do not speak of our denomination, nor even of the masses in this City, or throughout the loyal States, when I say that this war was brought on, and is continued, by men intoxicated with ambition and steeped in corruption; men who abuse their power and degrade their position to base and ignoble purposes. In all Governments there are certain fixed principles which cannot be departed from with safety; certain duties which must be performed. The sacred rights of property and of person cannot be violated with impunity. To arrest and confine in a dungeon, one of the sovereign, free-born citizens of this country, when there is no legal proof of his having committed an offence, or to confiscate his property at the mere caprice of a subordinate official, are acts too gross to be long tolerated in this age and country. Information of passing events should sometimes be kept from the eye of the public, but the freedom of speech and of the Press must be preserved in this country at all hazards. What again is the condition of things relative to our leaders in civil and military life? Eighty years have passed away and no perversion of truth has ever fixed a blot upon the fair fame of Washington or Franklin, but in this age how great is the contrast. On all sides we hear men traduced and their most patriotic efforts condemned as treasonable.

He only can tell the end, who rules the destinies of nations, and causeth everything to work for His own glory and the good of them who serve Him. We are not at war for our own aggrandizement, nor for power or conquest. We have taken up arms in self-defence, and for the national honor and safety. There is no true man in this City or Country who would wish the war continued one moment longer than the time when these objects are secured, and until that time comes, it is our duty to wage the war in defence of ourselves, and of everything dear to us on earth. Let us look to God in humble trust that He will do all things well, and eventually bring us out of the great tribulation, refined and purified by the scathing fire through which we have been compelled to pass.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs.

There was, as usual on Thanksgiving Day, a very large attendance at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remson and Henry streets, Brooklyn, to listen to a thanksgiving discourse from Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. As soon as the preliminary exercises had been concluded, the reverend clergyman announced as the text on which he had founded his discourse, the latter portion of the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of Nehemiah, as follows: "For the people had a mind to work."

The above scriptural quotation he applies to us in the past and present time of our sore trials, in consequence of the still existing rebellion; and sets forth that as a people, loving our country and our God, we had shown ourselves possessed of even more than all of the sterling virtues which had been claimed for us. We had shown patriotism, a noble generosity and self-sacrifice toward those in rebellion; an independence of other nations, and the greatest fortitude under unanticipated reverses. These were virtues for the possession of which we have good cause to be thankful, on this our annual day of thanksgiving to God. Our patriotism had been shown in the readiness with which our citizens volunteered in the sustainment of our Government, and in meeting cheerfully its other necessary sacrifices. In our confidence, in our patience and fortitude some of the noblest examples had been given. The iron ship had been built, and we had been confident she would swim: the wire bridge had been constructed, and we had entered the train which was to pass over it, confident of its strength. It was true that we complained of the steamer or the railroad train when either did not arrive at the promised moment; but we had never known the extent of our confidence, fortitude, generosity and patience until the present terrible rebellion was upon us. There was another feature in our natural character, for which we had every cause to be thankful—that was the Christian's confidence in God and in the Gospel. We could easily have anticipated the young to have exhibited bravery and hope, and if so, we had not been mistaken in our anticipations; but aside from that, we had derived inestimable benefits from our Christian trust in God. In our material resources we had every occasion to be thankful. With 3,000,000 square miles of territory, enough for 300 States of the size of Massachusetts; our lakes and mines and every other source of wealth, we had truly cause to be thankful; and when out of the smoke of battle, the nation should arise again to the pursuits of peace, we should have even greater cause for thanksgiving than we have now. We should then have as a representation, not only the eagle, but a higher one—the angel winging his way through the air, and proclaiming "Peace on earth and good will to man." We should offer thanks to God now, and when we shall have closed this war—not dishonorably or dishonestly—what thanks may we not render then. The land now echoing the sounds of war, will then resound to those of peace, and he prayed that God might give us grace to give thanks for the good we have on this our Thanksgiving Day.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams.

The church of Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, was crowded to excess yesterday morning, and the exercises were unusually interesting. Dr. Adams was assisted in the preliminary services by Rev. Mr. Field; and the choir, comprising Wm. H. Platt, the leader, Dr. Flint, organist, Mrs. Tallman, alto, Mr. Frost, basso, and an effective chorus, supplied some exquisite music. Major-Gen. and Mrs. McClellan were among the congregation, though unobserved, except in their immediate vicinity, until the close of the services.

After the customary devotional exercises and a bountiful collection for the benefit of the Church Mission, Dr. Adams took his text from Second Chronicles, verses 20 and 21, as follows:

"And they rose early in the morning, and went forth into the wilderness of Tekoa; and as they went forth Jehosaphat stood and said, Hear me, O Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem: Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established; believe his prophets, so shall ye prosper.

And when he had consulted with the people he appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the Lord; for His mercy endureth forever."

Dr. Adams commenced with a graceful and poetic picture of the New-England Thanksgiving, the domestic joys, the family reunion, the social ties, the pastor's annual commentary upon current events, the feast day so much more in favor than the fast day with the young. Then it was, he said, while speaking of the pastors, that the long pent-up emotions of the soul, like the demonstrations of Eolus and his crew within their cave, found vent in its rumbling out. It was amid such associations that Thanksgiving was connected in the minds of most of us. But what a contrast have we to-day in the surroundings of this Thanksgiving. Whatever occasion for thanksgiving we have must be found in our troubles, and not by forgetting them. Alluding to the prevalent practice of political preaching on Thanksgiving, Dr. Adams undertook to state some general rules which should govern it, remarking that he generally found that men generally did not object to political preaching when the politics preached agreed with their own. There was much culpable silence as well as culpable speech. It was a poor pendulum which would not work both ways. There must be some fixed principle controlling the subject, which were those he proposed to point out as far as he was able. Of course, there can be no doubt that the distinctive duty of the ministry is to announce and enforce those duties which affect man's relations to God and immortality, to proclaim those truths irrespective of all earthly distinctions. None can deny that intelligence, freedom, law, good government, enterprise, commerce, the arts, industry and wealth, follow in the train of the Christian religion. Nor could it be asserted that religion and politics were entirely separate. Religion embraces politics as the sea covers the bays, gulfs, inlets, creeks and inflowing waters.

In our ancestral land, when church and state were combined in one organization, the remark of Queen Elizabeth about "toning the pulpit," and the harsh Tudor voice which from the pew would often admonish the pastor to "refrain from his ungodly digressions, and keep to his text," were illustrations of the natural restraint which the State would, under such a union, put upon the ministry. But there arose a class of men who claimed the right to declare the truth of God. Religious liberty thus obtained, even Hume admits, was the root of all true English freedom.

Dr. Adams commented on two conspicuous periods in the history of our country when the ministry has taken a prominent part in the questions of the day—first, the period of the Revolution, and, second, the change in the Administration upon the accession of Jefferson, culminating in the war of 1812. He showed how that during the revolution, though the people unanimously opposed the impositions of the crown, they were by no means united in their desire for independence; that many expected a redress of grievances without severing this country as an integral part of the British realm; that the Episcopal Church almost unanimously sustained the parent country. He quoted a passage from the sermon of Dr. Wm. Smith, in June, 1775, showing that the idea of separation from Great Britain was far from that good pastor's thoughts at that time. Similar passages were quoted from the sermons of Dr. Douche, of Philadelphia, and Zoublee, of Savannah. The vast body of the Christian ministry, however, justified the war upon religious grounds. Those who did not, like Rev. Mr. Burnett, of the Presbytery of New-York, who had been stationed at Jamaica, L. I., were obliged to retire. Mr. Adams created some merriment by quoting the famous farewell hymn given out by Mr. Burnett, commencing,

> "Hard lot is mine, my days are cast
> Among the sons of strife."

Dr. Adams depicted, in masterly language, the bitter and rancorous party feeling, unequaled before or since, that prevailed during the transition to the *régime* of Jefferson; the acrimonious discussions, the rankling hatred, the fierce disputes, the perpetual feuds that grew and fostered among the mistaken people to whom the idea of harmonious opposition was inconceivable. As an instance of this he quoted portions of the famous Jeroboam sermon of the venerable Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Mass., including the striking parallelism which compared Jefferson with the fierce and unscrupulous warrior of the scriptures. Dr. Adams also told, in this connection, the anecdote of the sturdy old Massachusetts clergyman who had been so long in the habit of reading the Thanksgiving proclamations of Caleb Strong, but who could not conceal his chagrin at the election of Morton by reading the proclamation of the latter with the usual concluding clause in the following style: "Marcus Morton Governor? God save the Commonwealth." [Laughter.]

The clergy had always regarded themselves as the moral police—the constabulary of the country as it were, and whatever mistakes they made were but natural to their zeal. The jealous watchfulness of the congregation, however, often prevented the meaning of the pastor's words, as for instance the celebrated Dr. Ely, of Huntington, Conn., was charged with preaching on political subjects in a neighboring parish, when upon investigation it appeared that the offensive language consisted in his use of these words: "Though hand joins in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished." [Laughter.] Surely when in danger of such misconception, a pastor might be justified in saying, "I will keep my mouth with a girdle while the wicked is before me."

Dr. Adams showed how improper it was for the minority to regard within its scope politics as a whole, without reference to the principles involved, noting that to discuss free trade, embargos, naval architecture, and like topics, though connected with politics, would be obviously unsuited to the discussions of the Christian theologian and preacher. The attention of the latter then, must be devoted to only that portion of politics which involves moral questions, and these should be presented according to the proprieties, in the right season and the right manner. The whole gradation must be left to the good sense and intelligent judgment of the preacher himself. If the preacher lacks these qualities the simplest and plainest directions could be of no avail. The order, frequency, manner and matter of these discussions of political questions must depend upon discretion and judgment that cannot be defined. Some things, however, may be specified. The preacher must confine his dictations on political subjects to cases where the Divine authority for such dictation is unquestioned and supreme, and where his conclusions can admit of no denial. The great error in many political sermons is the assumption of Divine authority for what is merely individual opinion. Ministers are but men after all. Dr. Adams paraphrased the language of the Jew in the "Merchant of Venice." Though with the Jew he would not join in saying, "If you wrong us will we not be revenged," but would rather say, "If you wrong us shall we not show you how to bear it." He deprecated partisan advocacy and military criticism in the pulpit, and thought it ill became ministers to go about like the iron man in the drama, striking down right and left whatever opposes his individual sentiments. There is a right of private judgment in the pews as well as in the pulpit. He recognized the propriety of the Apostle's words, "I become all things to all men, if by any means I can save some."

Dr. Adams said: "If we consider an act of legal magistracy employed in defence of national rights and national existence is not defensible upon religious grounds, then our duty as religious men is to oppose it and denounce it." He drew a thrilling picture of the miseries of war, and the awful responsibility and terrible crime of the party that unnecessarily brought it on, and cut the cord of consanguinity that binds man to man. Government is God's ordinance, and must be upheld. We are engaged in a war which involves great principles—it is for the conservation of our national existence. We must always keep in view the great and all controlling object of justice and humanity. He condemned the principle which actuates the motto, "Our country, right or wrong." Love our country we must, but always with the desire and effort to keep it in the right. Our contest is to decide whether people are capable of self-government; whether the passions of men can be so curbed and moderated as to subject private will to public welfare; whether freedom and order and law and Government shall triumph over personal ambition and private aims. These objects are not to be misinterpreted or misunderstood, but must be comprehended intelligently and calmly. He who questions in his proud disdain the unity of the human race, knows not the structure of Christianity—for, that there is one race, one historic interest, one Redeemer for all mankind, is the very alphabet of the Christian creed. Whether the war is for the perpetuation of Slavery, or, on account of the malignant attacks upon the South, are not questions now to be determined; we must push straight forward to the one object of enforcing the supremacy of the law, turning neither to the right nor to the left, avoiding all unnecessary discussions and dissensions, all partisan divisions, and deviating not from the issue. He did not believe the war was waged for the abolition of Slavery, but whatever stood in the way the right must succeed. If Slavery is struck down by us in our straightforward course, the responsibility must rest with those who inaugurated the war. Our object is only the conservation of the national life, the preservation of the Constitution and Government, without which universal ruin will overtake us. We must allow nothing to obstruct us in attaining that end. We might well be jealous of any encroachment upon constitutional liberty.

Dr. Adams closed with one of his most beautiful perorations—painting in striking words the desolate homes of many a soldier's family, the widespread circles of poignant grief, the sad reflections occasioned by the reception of the body of one of his own kinsmen, the many causes of thankfulness for the wonderful prosperity which has marked the commerce of the North during the war, and the fearful visitations upon the South. He pointed out the precautions taken to secure victory as shown in the words of the text, and counseled amid all our trials an abiding trust in God, a firm dependence upon His will, and Christian resignation to his decrees. His address occupied over an hour in delivery, and, of course, the sketch is but a faint outline of what was at once a production of Christian eloquence, historic research, poetic imagery, sound logic and lofty patriotism.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The services held in St. George's Episcopal Church, yesterday, of which Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng is Rector, were appropriate to the day, and were conducted by the Rector and his assistant.

Dr. Tyng announced as his text the 3rd and 4th verses of the 23d chap. of the Second Book of Samuel: "The God of Israel said, The Rock of Israel spoke to me. He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God: And he shall be as the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain:"

After considering the question of human government in the abstract, he said, in reference to the Government of the United States:

No class, no shape of human Government, in its institutions and its promises, was ever clothed with an exaltation like this. I would be grateful under God to those venerable and elevated men, the fathers of the generation past, who humbly and solemnly said, "we owe it all to the grace and beneficence of God." Happy were the people that were in such a cause, yet blessed would be this people still would they always make the voice of the Lord their God the line of every statute. But where is the voice of America's Cæsar to be heard? We answer in the language of written and established law. The people are the rulers by their elected representatives. They devise, enact, proclaim the laws, by their elective commissioned magistrates; they command their laws to be justly executed and enforced by their own appointed judges; they interpret and decide the particular application of their laws, as occasions demand, and having thus, in the majesty of their power and the right of their control, under God, from whose beneficence they confess the right to proceed to establish their authority, they claim, and rightly claim, that it shall be thoroughly and properly administered for their good; and having thus settled its authority in every department of execution of their sovereign will, they, as voluntary subjects of their own law, submit themselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King, as supreme, or to Governors as unto them that are sent by them for the punishment of evildoers and for the praise of them that do well; for so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. As free and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness; but as the servants of God, honoring all men, loving the brotherhood, fearing God, honoring the King.

In this offering of our annual Thanksgiving, if we had no other reason for thanksgiving in the annual results of God's gracious providence over us, this single fact is an abounding cause. This Government has established a system of free public education, and no other nation on earth ever did it; constantly improving and enlarging; taking up the very poorest child in its bosom as readily as the richest, and giving him an education equal to all the possible demands upon his future life. It has proclaimed laws for the faithful honoring of the Lord's Day such as no other nation ever proclaimed, and which has made the American Sabbath to be the chief distinction and honor of the nation. It has constantly restrained and limited, as no other nation ever did, and in some highly-favored sections of the country it has absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors, the direct instrument in 40 years, notwithstanding, of consigning to a drunkard's grave near two millions of the men of our land, and of accumulating an amount of misery, poverty and crime, which no figures of man would be competent to describe. It has regularly compressed the power, denied the claim, testified against the wickedness and refused the extension of African Slavery, until it has realized the dawn and given the promise of the universal elevation and emancipation of that down-trodden race. It has solemnly testified for the validity and authority of public law, of majestic national sovereignty over every aspect of individual and sectional rebellion, until it has sustained a war which has inflicted great suffering and cost rather than yield that national integrity and sovereignty which it has received, and which it is bound to maintain, and the maintenance of which is the very foundation, and the only foundation, of individual security, the very ark in which all that is dear to a nation, honorable to our fathers, and precious to our children, is borne. Oh! how sublime and beneficent is this scheme of human rule which our fathers have transmitted to us! how high is the privilege to maintain it and carry it out in the still further advancement in the same bright exalted career, for generations yet to come. No nation ever stood nearer the throne of God, or in the avowed principles of their construction. Individual agents of Government may fail, and administrations may be imbecile and insufficient, (it is not for the pulpit to interfere with them, our duty being to put them in mind to be subject,) but nothing can be more sure in human prescience and in Divine promise, than that this great scheme of freedom, of law and of Government for men, must and will be, however tried by opposition or infidelity, ultimately secure.

Of such a scheme of justice and truth, two results of benefit are here predicted—clear intellectual and moral guidance for all its subjects, and a benevolent uplifting and protection for the lowly—the manifested justice of enacted law, the impartial equity of public administration, the enlarged progress in public education, founded upon the word of God, however numerous and violent may be the opposers hitherto of bringing the poor and lowly within all its provisions for individual advancement; the awakening and quickening of the public conscience; those are the attendant tokens of such a system of human rule. Can you suppose that a nation so educated, with such a moral and intellectual taste and habit, can be a self-governing nation without producing and perpetuating a system adapted to it? Such a system infallibly reproduces itself; it is impossible that it should yield. The shadow cannot go back upon the dial. Clouds may come over it and cover it for a time, but no gathering of clouds can ever blot it out. I have, my friends, inextinguishable, unbounded hopes for the glorious progress of my nation. I have no abiding or overwhelming fears. I view it as God's covenanted purpose; and whatever of blood, suffering, trial and care it shall cost, and through whatever cowardice, unfaithfulness, shrinking and treasonable hostility it shall pass, I view it as God's great covenant purpose of benefit to man—this raising up of a nation that shall rule according to He law, beneath whose control the very feeblest and poorest shall find protection, and under whose solemn and covenanted protection the most oppressed shall arise and expand their hopes of deliverance with delight. Such a Government is beneficent as well as enlightening. How can you extend the principles of human guidance which we have considered in their field of power? How can you thus enlarge the intelligence, the moral sense, the practical judgment, the Christian perception and purpose of a community, without inspiring the surrounding poor with hope; without lifting a beacon of mercy to nations abroad oppressed; without cheering the suffering and the downcast with encouragement; without nerving the struggling with new strength, and awakening the enslaved to freedom, and uphold every good and noble interest?

I say to you to-day, be thankful for such a Government; be thankful for the privilege of living under it, rejoice in it, and give the energy of your conscience and the light and power of your mind to sustain it against all rebellion abroad and all treason within. A Government which is made to hear the poor when he crieth, to see that the oppressed have right, which rules with a deliberate and unwavering purpose, that will leave every citizen and every righteous interest better than it found them, and will not relinquish its plan of beneficence until the ends of the earth shall rejoice in the boundless goodness of the great God who founded it.

The annual collection for the infirm clergymen of the diocese was then taken, and the congregation were dismissed with the Benediction.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor.

Nehemiah viii., 8.—"Go your way, eat the fat, drink the sweet, and send portions to them for whom nothing is prepared; for the day is holy unto the Lord; neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

It is in conformity with these principles of belief that we are now assembled to offer our cheerful praises to the God of Nations, and to render our hearty thanks unto Him for the many blessings with which, as a State, he has been pleased to enrich us. I will as briefly as possible enumerate a few of the most conspicuous of the many blessings with which God has so richly crowned us; and I shall conclude with such admonitory counsels as the day may dispose you to receive. Mild and wholesome forms of Government, great and good men to rule upright, and stainless judges to preside—heroic warriors to defend, and eloquent orators to sustain right and enforce truth, come of God. And so rulers, weak and stained with guilt—official agents corrupt and corrupting, without religion, without purity, without principle, selfish and remorseless—producing all the evils of tyranny and injustice and withering cruelty—are employed by God for the punishment of wickedness and rebellion. To the people of one country he dispenses the blessings of peace, of healthful gales, and of fruitful seasons. Upon another he visits the desolating scourges of war, pestilence and famine.

1. The first blessing to which I would draw your attention is the free and unrestricted form of Government under which it is our high privilege to live. Here all the great rights of man, in civil and political society, are amply and equally secured to all. Under its just and generous provisions, there is no possibility that the many can be oppressed by the selfish caprices of the few. The fields of industry, of usefulness and of glory, are open to all. Religion here rejoices in the smiles of conscious truth and freedom, and everywhere receives strength from the ready and active submission of her free will votaries. The genius of liberty has here planted her broad standard deeply and firmly, and happy millions repose in peace and abundance, under the life-giving smiles which she disposes.

Another cause of grateful joy to-day is our exemption from the horrors of the war in which our country is engaged. A gigantic rebellion against the mildest and best Government with which any people on earth was ever blessed, has involved us in a widely-spreading and cruel war. It is a rebellion instigated by the most reckless and insane ambition. It is a rebellion springing from pride, and from pride of a most selfish, blinding and maddening character. My friends, it is a terrible judgment, but it is not without its merciful uses. The sorrows which it occasions will bring millions of hearts to solemn thoughts—to faith, to penitence and to prayer. It is saddening to think of the thousands of our young men who have gone forth to the slaughter; but we trust and pray that their blood will cement anew the foundations of that glorious temple of liberty which were broadly laid by our fathers in this western world, and from which those precepts of human freedom—those rules for the security of human rights, and those lessons of the absolute necessity of submission to law in order to secure happiness, will all go forth with increased freshness and power to the succeeding generations of mankind. War is a terrific judgment, but who does not see that it comes to us mingled with mercy, when at the bugle sound ten thousand times ten thousand of our young men, start from their couches of ruinous indulgence, and flocking to their country's standard, and willingly subject themselves to the rugged discipline of the camp, and thus instead of sinking into effeminacy and uselessness as the ignoble slaves of voluptuousness, they become sturdy and resistless warriors in the cause of right, of law and of liberty. Elevated by high thoughts of patriotism above the enervating pleasure of idleness, and pursuing only the path of glory and duty in time, they are drilled and prepared for the glories of eternity.

It is true, my friends, that under the judgment of a just God we have been visited with a most unnatural war, but while we bow in submissive penitence before the mercy-seat, let our sacrifice of praise, and our loud anthems of thanksgiving, rise to the ears of our forgiving God, that its horrors have not yet reached our own doors, that our own city has not been wrapped in flames, nor our streets washed with blood.

The Rev. Doctor further enumerated as causes of joy the absence of pestilential disease—the abundant harvest, and the free enjoyment of religion which he characterized as the crowning and most ennobling of all blessings, and closed as follows: Of one thing we must feel assured, that all the good we enjoy comes of God, while the evils which threaten us come from ourselves—from the evil passions which our advantages serve to foster, and from those poisonous fruits which ripen in the sunshine of prosperity. While life lasts, it will bring with it high duties to be encountered, let us then labor and pray that we discover how best to promote the true glory of the community amid which it is our privilege to live. As Christians let us beware lest in struggling for present triumphs we sour the sweet charities of life, lose sight of the true glory of our country, and forget the eternal principles of right as God has established them. Yea, let us this day resolve that we will never neglect the most direct and solemn of our duties—that our domestic homes shall be nurseries of piety, high principles and lofty patriotism. Go then to your homes, and with grateful hearts eat the fat and drink the sweet with which our Great Father's bounty has blessed you, and remember that there are those around you for whom nothing is prepared; yea, the aged, the poor, the diseased, the wounded and the dying are around you; and remember that Winter gives fangs to poverty that it has not at other seasons. Let the howling of the icy wind remind you of the suffering; let the cold and the storm knock at your hearts in their behalf. Amen.

Sermon by Rev. Frederick G. Clark.

Proverbs xxvii, 21: "The furnace for gold."

Our text serves us as a symbol of our National position. I know not what idea can so well represent our condition to-day as that of gold in the fire. We seek a Thanksgiving theme. Some tell us that none can be found; that they are all burned up in the fire of our public distress. They challenge us to tell what remains to us to furnish material for thanksgiving. I will not concern myself to answer such ingratitude further than to say, count up your mercies, and let a thousand gifts of God summon you to praise. These gifts I will not recount. They are all around us. We feel them. We taste them. We enjoy them. We have not time to-day to speak of common blessings. We live in no common hour. Old themes do not satisfy us. We are in great trouble. If we praise God to-day, we must glorify him in the fires. I take my theme then right out of our circumstances. I state it thus. Gold in the fire, or our National position.

As to our gold. Modesty may require us to be brief. It is the fashion of the world just now to depreciate our institutions, and it must be especially regretted that some of this depreciation is from American lips. But misfortunes are liable to act, unhappily, for a season upon our self-respect as well as upon our reputation. When our neighbors have been calling us bad names for a long time, we are in danger of coming to think that some of their slanders are true, especially if our present circumstances do not enable us to refute them.

But we should prove ourselves very unworthy of our fathers to-day, and very thankless toward God, if we failed to appreciate our social and civil blessings. These are our gold.

But our gold is in the fire. A real, a complex disaster is upon us. God has seen fit to afflict us with sore distress. Our troubles call for no sketching. They are photographed upon a million of sad hearts. They are written in tears and in blood. What a year have we struggled through! A year of graves; a year of lamentation; a year of fear, of disaster, of disappointment. How have our interests of every kind been scorched and withered by the fiery ordeal which is on us! I have neither the skill nor the heart to sketch these scenes; and if I had, this is not the occasion. We do not want to deepen our gloom. We want calmness and reason and conscience. We want trust in God, and the heroic purpose to wait on Him in patience and hope. We want an idea—a great principle to live upon throughout our trial. With all our materialism we are yet creatures of intelligence and of spirit.

On the great question of the day, Mr. Clark said our position reveals a gigantic struggle. The substance of the strife, as everybody knows, is Slavery. Settle this question, and our battles end. Over this vast problem we are fighting the most desperate war the world ever saw. The questions to be decided are too profound for mortal solution. No man has yet risen up to tell us what to do with this institution, or if once rid of it, what we shall do with the race thus emancipated. There is a great deal of thinking and praying and rational discussion over this subject, as well as a great deal of wrangling and foolish petulance. And while as a nation we are forced, in the providence of God, to grapple with this problem; while each and all, in our own way, (and we will assume in the best way we know,) are doing what we can toward its solution; while we are talking, preaching, voting, fighting, dying as our fearful task in this crisis of the nation, we find ourselves lectured, abused, depreciated, and informally warred against by England. We ask what all this means? That most Christian nation is the only one whose flag attempts to run our blockade. That people, which we thought so much akin to us in religion, and commerce and humanity, are furnishing indefinite supplies to those who are trying to overthrow our Government. In a limited view, this is all passing strange. But history shows us that *our troubles are England's own work.* They are the legacy of British rule in America.

Two hundred years ago there was a perturbation in the moral world. An infinite wrong was committed for gain. It was successful. It paid. England snatched so much fruit from a forbidden tree. Her commerce was extended. The colonies accepted the inevitable fact of Slavery. The upas tree was planted. They grafted it with cotton and tobacco, and made it bear golden fruit. The fruit has fattened the nation. It has become the most influential thing in the land, because the most profitable. We found it first a foundling on our door-stone; it grew up to rule the house. We baptised it and called it Christian. We canonized it and called it Saint. We deified it and served it as God.

God waited, but did not forget. If God is just, so huge a wrong can never die a natural death. The day of reckoning has come. What we have been hearing for the past year is only the rumbling of the world's great clock before it strikes the hour of God's full time. God has taken this great question out of the hands of States and statesmen and politicians. He decreed that it should not be adjusted; and this because He is just. We are powerless now; we can fight and die, but we can decide nothing. Why did we not conquer at Bull Run? Our General never failed before. Our supplies, our troops, our courage were enough for victory; why then a defeat?

Victor Hugo says of Waterloo: "Was it possible that Napoleon should win this battle? We answer, No. Why? Because of Wellington? Because of Blucher? No. *Because of God.* For Bonaparte to conquer at Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century." I adopt the sublime idea. We would have conquered a hundred times, but *God is not ready.* His retributions are incomplete. He is holding everything in suspense until the world shall pause to give attention. He has a sublime work to do. The retributions now falling due are rising like a tide, and running into all the coves and fissures of society. Our land is more and more finding out what God means. *England may begin to remember, by and by.* She is suffering fearfully already. Alas! for her working people, starving by hundreds of thousands. I heard of a poor girl in England who was found striving with a dog for the bone he was gnawing. She could sell the bone and buy a little salt to sprinkle on her crusts.

To God we commit, with implicit faith, our bleeding country. "Our soul waiteth for the Lord; He is our help and our shield. For our heart shall rejoice in Him because we have trusted in His holy name."

Sermon of Rev. Dr. J. S. Holme.

The Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was filled, yesterday, by people anxious to listen to the discourse of Rev. Dr. J. S. Holme, Pastor of the church. After prayers, singing and reading, the reverend gentleman announced as his text for the occasion the following:

"I will sing of mercy and judgment; unto thee, O Lord, will I sing." Psalm ci. 1.

It was, said he, upon a bleak and stormy Winter's day—the 15th of November, 1620—fatigued, and worn, and well-nigh dead with a long sea voyage, with the dark arch of heaven only for their canopy, that our Pilgrim Fathers sent up their first song of thanksgiving and praise to Heaven on these our native shores:

> "The breaking waves dashed high
> On a stern and rock-bound coast,
> And the woods against a stormy sky
> Their giant branches tost.
>
> And the heavy night hung dark
> The hills and waters o'er,
> When a band of exiles moored their bark
> On the wild New-England shore."

Such were the circumstances under which the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first thanksgiving; and who can doubt but that their song of praise, as it was caught by the Winter's blast and wafted up to heaven, was especially grateful to God; nor was the second thanksgiving celebrated under circumstances much more encouraging. For although they found that their apprehension of evil from the Indians were groundless, and that by a special interposition of Providence, God had, it would seem, by the depopulation of the country, by a great pestilence especially prepared the land for their coming, yet when compelled through the scarcity of persons to seek for natives they found only graves. And so great was their suffering during that winter that the spring found the little band reduced to about one half. Sickness, war and famine by turn depleted their ranks, and the third spring opened upon them with anything but cheering prospects. Deserted in great number by those upon whom they had depended for assistance; the vessel which had been sent out to supply their necessities, as they supposed, wrecked and lost; and their scanty crops parched with drought, the prospect was gloomy enough. Some were inclined to despair and look only at the dark side of affairs. They appointed days for fasting, self-examination and prayer. But affairs seemed to mend but little; and the subject was again up for earnest consideration.

At length it was proposed in the Assembly to proclaim another fast, whereupon a man of plain sense arose and remarked that the inconvenience they had suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints, was not so great as might have been expected, and was diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labors, and that the seas and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet and the climate wholesome, and, above all, they were in the full enjoyment of liberty—civil and religious. He therefore thought that reflecting and conversing upon these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending to make them more contented with their situation, and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should appoint a Thanksgiving. This was met with great approval. His advice was followed, the Thanksgiving observed, and from that day to this no year has passed among the descendants of the Pilgrims without its day of Thanksgiving. Thus, therefore, the recurrence of this day, by the appointment of State authorities, connects us, as with a chain of so many golden links, with the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. As we bear the annual Thanksgiving back from year to year through our eventful and varied history, it abounds with lessons and reflections of the highest importance, but nowhere more appropriate to our present condition than that which is furnished by the circumstances under which it was first observed. It was then "a song in the night"—a joyful recognition of the mercies of God amid darkness, depression and sorrow. The first point he would consider, as suggested by the above, was that there is always enough mercy, even amid the greatest judgments, to enable the truly pious and thankful heart to sing. The second was, that there is nothing by which we can do more good in this world than by a cheerful gratitude. After considering the above in an instructive, and interesting, and eloquent manner, applying all to our present condition as a people and a nation, the Rev. gentleman hastened to his conclusion somewhat as follows: I come to apply these sentiments and principles to our States and to our Nation. Because we have fallen on stormy times, it is no reason we should not sing! Sing both of the mercy and the judgment of God! Sing, as did David, at all times—in darkness and in sorrow, in sunshine and joy! Sing, as did the Pilgrims, midst sorrow and sickness and destitution. But in counting the blessings for which we should be thankful, I scarcely know where to commence, for still the circle of our blessings—though some may think it sadly lessened—is still great, beyond anticipation. Shall I speak first, and principally, of the bounties of Providence in the harvests, so great as not only to be without precedent in the history of the world, but of itself to feed a world; or shall I dwell more especially on our intellectual, moral and social principles—for in each of these departments we enjoy great blessings, but singular prominence among the nations. And shall I only submit, with choked utterance and dumb, when I come to speak of that other subject, Gratitude, which has been so much lauded by us in times gone by, but which now our genius would fain have us believe even among the delusions of the past. No! My heart and yours, and every loyal heart has not abated one single jot or tittle of its confidence, either in the greatness, strength or stability of this nation, which, of all others, as we believe, insists on doing right. True, the Ship of State has been caught in a storm and typhoon. Sail as she would, the malignity of the nations stand strong to swell the gale, with the vain hope of wreck and as wreckers along the shore, to pick up the pieces which may be cast up. But with our trust in God, in spirit, but with all we will weather the storm. By the help of God, I say; for the ship of our State is God's own ship and in his own hands. He laid her keel; He launched, He manned her; He put her into commission; He unfurled her banner; and He, who holds the winds in His fist and the waters in the hollow of His hand, will take care of her in the storm. She may have to be refitted—she ought to be, but will yet sail upon the ocean and bear aloft, as of yore, the banner of liberty, equality and truth; for our gratitude was our strength, our glory our strength; and we should sing of mercy and judgment; "unto Thee, O God, will I sing!" The above is but an imperfect idea of the Rev. gentleman's discourse.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vinton.

Rev. Dr. Vinton preached, at Trinity Church, from the following text, taken from the 10th verse of the 32d chapter of Genesis: "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which Thou hast shown unto Thy servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands." The Doctor then said:

The story of Jacob, and its close analogy to the occasion was the reason given by the preacher for its selection. After a brief allusion to the chief features of our national history, from the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1620, on the coast of Massachusetts, with that pious churchman for a counselor in whose blessing and the grace of God they so much trusted; and further south, in Virginia, when the calumet of peace was smoked with the native Indian, and the ancient City of Jamestown founded, to the present time, when the two sections are arrayed against one another in a civil war. Still, no matter what our domestic trials and afflictions, we had reason to be thankful that our grand armies were saved from pestilence, and the peace of society preserved inviolate. Subordination to law is the safeguard of all liberty; vice the result of exuberant growth and prosperity. The American Union has been since the emancipation of the Colonies from the British Crown an evidence to the world of God's blessing upon free Institutions. It was founded, like the Holy Church, upon human brotherhood, and cemented by the grace of God. He believed in its perpetuity, and trusted in its future. Its present difficulties were the chastening teachings of a good God, intended as discipline. The reverend gentleman spoke at some length upon the friendly relations of the Christian; how the communicant is a stranger to no country and to no Church, but bound by the ties of faith and brotherhood. We had reason also to be grateful in the power of the Almighty to remove the roots of bitterness between the two sections. Never more than the present year had the Church more reason to be thankful for the success of its efforts. We had to bless God for his Commandments. In conclusion, an appeal was made to the congregation in behalf of the poor of the parish, among whom a liberal distribution of turkeys had been made, so as to enable them to thoroughly enjoy the day in the manner intended, with all its blessings.

Sermon by W. F. Morgan, D. D.

The attendance at St. Thomas' Church was large and respectable. The Rector, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., preached an able and eloquent sermon, suited to the day. His text was—

Psalm ii., 11—"Rejoice with trembling."

The text he applied to our situation and circumstances as a nation. He spoke first of the exhortation to rejoice. We are commanded to rejoice. There is occasion for it on a day like this. Cast your eyes over the last half century of this Republic. Blessings stand thick through all their years—thick as the Autumn valley stands with corn. Who shall count them? Blessings dropping from Heaven. Blessings springing from the earth. Blessings to the soul and to the body. Blessings to the individual, to the home and to the State, which in our pride, like Nebuchadnezzar, has lifted us up and led us to say: "This is Babylon which I have built."

But the time has now come for the crucible and the furnace, and I trust and believe our blessings are to be tried and purified. Much as I deprecate war and fraternal strife, I welcome and cordially accept that dread and solemn alternative. I welcome it as a punishment for our personal and national sins. I welcome it as a war for Liberty and for our Government. God teaches by war what we will not learn in peace. In this ordeal we are taught wholesome truths. Hitherto, like children left with an inheritance, we have held it in vain-glorious pride and boasting. Now our pride as a Republic is humbled to the dust; our boasting is hushed; our self-exaggeration is fearfully rebuked; our very existence is threatened. Yes, the day has come when our apparent blessings are vanishing, and leaving us to grapple with stern and overwhelming dangers. The storm has arisen. The hurricane is let loose. Such a state of things wears every outward mark of an unmitigated curse. It has not one beneficial feature. It is civil war—family war. But I believe that in the ordering of Divine Providence it will, with all its abhorrent aspects, eventuate in unspeakable good to this land. I do not say to this generation, for we must suffer, but to this land and posterity. A solemn and decisive contest for righteousness and truth; for the law, for the Constitution, for the Union; for the political and religious privileges which we received and which we are bound to hold. Such a struggle will be not only a blessing, but if ending in victory, an infinite blessing, far, far beyond any fair embellishment of peace—beyond any magnificent bestowment of prosperity. It will be a new birth, a firm basis, a higher life, a nobler possession; it will be a blessing which we shall know how to prize as the product of blood and infinite grief, even as the cross of our Redeemer is dear to us, and more inconceivably precious because it is red with the blood of His atoning love.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Potts.

Rev. Dr. Potts preached, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and Tenth-street, an earnest and impressive discourse on the necessity of *National Repentance*, as the only means of securing a return of national peace and prosperity. He believed that we were undergoing a just punishment at the hands of the Almighty for our forgetfulness of Him,—for our national pride, our self-reliance, and for the political and social corruptions which have grown out of this feeling. Even now, in the very crisis of our fate, we were relying, he said, far more on the skill of individual Generals, on our superior resources, and on the justice of our cause, far more than on the aid and support of God. We must seek that aid by prayer, by profound humiliation, and sincere repentance for our national and individual sins.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

This Institution—which is the successor of the former Fourth Ward Mission—had a great time yesterday. It is under the management of an Advisory Committee, consisting of six business men of New-York—Rev. W. C. Van Meter being the Superintendent, and Rev. R. G. Toles Principal.

The object of the Institution is to pick up destitute children, who do not attend school, whether from the streets or their homes, furnishing the utterly destitute with decent clothes at once, and giving them clothes from time to time, and a dinner every day; also, educating them in the common branches, and teaching the very young children to sing and read, and in every way making their stay under the superintendence as attractive as possible, to keep them out of the streets. The whole is supported by voluntary contribution, and between three and four hundred were clothed the day before Thanksgiving almost entirely, and nearly four hundred partook of a bountiful dinner, consisting of almost everything which could be thought of by the generous donors who sent contributions for the beneficent purpose. They came from the proprietors of the Fifth-avenue, United States, Howard and Powers Hotels and the Brevoort House, from butchers in Washington and Fulton Markets, a number of bakers, grocers, confectioners and other citizens; and contributions from different churches.

The Thanksgiving exercises consisted of singing by the children—who presented a most interesting sight—250 of them ranging from three to seven or eight years of age. Several gentlemen made addresses, and there was a continuous influx of visitors to this popular institution throughout the afternoon, numbers of whom brought presents, which were distributed among the little ones when they went home. A great feature of the Mission is, that it receives contributions of children from six months old and upward, when the parents are so destitute as to be unable to take care of them, and adopts them out in moral homes in different parts of the country.

Yesterday morning many of the young children went out on a mission of mercy round the Fourth Ward, giving various necessaries and delicacies to the sick and destitute. Thus the whole institute and system finds friends and proselytes among all classes, and tends to elevate the character of the adults, poor or depraved, through the influences thrown around their children.

Ladies' Five Points Mission.

At this Institution—which is under the management of Mrs. Deuel, First Directress, Mrs. Wm. B. Skidmore, Treasurer, and Mrs. H. J. Baker and Mrs. Lanford, Secretaries, and a Committee of ladies, with the Rev. James N. Shaffer, Superintendent—350 children, from the locality of the Five Points, are entirely educated and clothed by the Mission, and partly fed; the children of twenty families live altogether in the building.

The exercises commenced yesterday, at 2 o'clock, in the chapel, which was decorated for the occasion with mottoes; one over the pulpit was "The Day-Spring from on High;" on each side were: "The entrance of Thy word giveth light," &c., "Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The exercises of singing, recitations and a dialogue, consisting of fourteen pages, on the subject, "What is the Bible?" and was very creditably performed, indeed, to the great gratification of a constantly overcrowded and everchanging audience.

All the children, as well as their parents or relatives, dined at 4 o'clock, on a bountiful supply of every variety of good things, which was sent most generously by hotel-keepers, grocers, butchers, bakers, confectioners, marketmen and other citizens, and enough was left to let each little one take something home, in addition to other little presents of toys, dolls, &c.

Five Points' House of Industry.

This institution is under the care of a Board of Trustees, selected from four denominations of Christians, and was formerly superintended by Rev. Mr. Pease, but is now in charge of Mr. Benjamin R. Barlow and four assistants, and furnishes homes and clothing to destitute children round the Five Points. One hundred and thirty-five children live altogether in the house, and there is an average daily attendance at the school of 350. Eight hundred meals are also furnished daily to children round the Points. A most bountiful dinner was supplied to over 600 children yesterday, which was furnished by voluntary contribution from the various hotels, markets, groceries, bakers, &c., and from other generous sources.

Singing, by the children, and speeches by Rev. Mr. Cutler and other visitors, and an immense pressure, but great satisfaction on the part of the crowds of visitors, were features of note; but also tended to show that philanthropy is yet alive to the necessity of providing for the poor creatures who still reside in the benighted region of the once notorious, but now partially reformed, Five Points.

New County Jail for Debtors.

The prisoners to the number of fifty in this fine building, which has been erected in Ludlow-street, near Essex Market, and who have been incarcerated in accordance with the provisions of a law, in perpetuation of the usages of a barbarous age, to compel the payment of debts, were regaled yesterday by Mr. Daniel Linn, the Warden, with roast-beef and appropriate fixings, and puddings, which no doubt gladdened the hearts of the poor fellows. Some of them who were fortunate enough to have friends, received other necessaries to solace them in their dreary solitude, and it was a golden day to a majority of them in consequence of these little additions to their comforts.

Randall's Island Nurseries.

The children of the City, who are taken care of and educated in the nurseries at Randall's Island, were regaled yesterday with their usual Thanksgiving dinner. They had a good time generally, and after singing several patriotic songs, and marching and counter-marching, they were addressed by Mr. Simeon Draper, who, as usual, paid them a friendly official visit. Everything passed off in a most joyous manner, and the boys' and girls' faces beamed with pleasure, and they presented a fine appearance and the evidence of the good care taken of them.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POACHER, (Der Wildschuetz.)

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—JEALOUS WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, THE QUEEN'S VOW, Afternoon and Evening. Curiosities at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALILEE.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no news of stirring importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Fredericksburgh, we learn, is not occupied by the rebels in force, merely a picket guard being there on duty. Business, however, is totally suspended, and the only flag visible is one of Great Britain, flying from a private residence. The President, on Wednesday, paid a visit to Gen. BURNSIDE, meeting him at Belleplaine. The interview is understood to have been an important one.

The reconnoitering party sent out a few days since by Gen. NEGLEE, from Williamsport toward Richmond, penetrated as far as New-Kent Courthouse, twenty miles from Richmond. They had a skirmish with a small party of the rebels, killed two and captured six, and also several muskets and small arms, abandoned by the rebels in their flight.

Seven boats loaded with troops, being part of the fleet from Cincinnati, arrived at and departed from Cairo, on Nov. 24. The gunboats are taking powder on board, and leaving as fast as they are got ready. The Lower Mississippi will be the scene of stirring events before many days have passed.

Intelligence from the command of Gen. BLUNT, as late as Nov. 11, left it pushing on south toward Fayetteville, Ark., in pursuit of Gen. COOPER, and to take possession of the Indian country, Col. PHILLIPS having been sent into that district to test the practicability of occupying it, and holding it with the Indian Brigade.

The receipts for revenue stamps at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the week ending Nov. 21, amounted to, it is said, more than $2,300,000.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the *Africa*. The pirate *Alabama* is reported to have been seen on the 23d ult., in lat. 40° 30′, lon. 56°, by a vessel bound from New-York to Liverpool. The communication of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Earl RUSSELL, on the subject of her depredations on English property, had elicited the statement that the British Government had the matter under consideration. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* makes the announcement that it has every reason to believe that the British Government has lately received dispatches from the United States, remonstrating in strong terms against allowing the building of rebel gunboats at British ports. It states, also, that the British Government officials at Queenstown had seized the Liverpool steamer *Antona*, which left Liverpool on the 4th for Havana and Nassau, for taking on board ammunition, supposed to be destined for the rebels. The affair of the *Blanche* and *Montgomery* was attracting increased attention in England and France—the case being invariably stated according to the Spanish version.

GENERAL NEWS.

The day appointed by the Governor of the State for Thanksgiving and Prayer was fully kept and honored in the good old-fashioned manner. All the churches were opened and filled, sermons were preached and prayers offered, the tenor of which indicated the most heartfelt thankfulness and general spirit of hopefulness and trust.

The schooner *Wave*, recently captured in an attempt to run the blockade, off Charleston, S. C., is said to be the same vessel of that name which was condemned by the Philadelphia Prize Court several months ago, and sold by the Judge's order. It is suppose that she sailed out of a Northern port, with a miscellaneous cargo, and succeeded in getting into one of the blockaded ports, where she took in a load of spirits turpentine and cotton, and in the attempt to run out was captured.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has addressed a circular to each of the regiments from that State, requesting them to send their regimental colors home for the purpose of having the engagements in which they have participated inscribed on them. They are also requested to forward their colors worn-out in the service, to be placed among the archives of the State.

The total expense of enrolling the militia and drafting in Indiana, amounts to seventy-two thousand dollars, averaging seven hundred and fifty dollars to each county.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine* states that "excellent paper is now made in Europe from the leaves of Indian corn. There is one paper-mill in operation in Switzerland, and one in Austria, in which paper is made from such leaves exclusively. The husk which envelops the ears of corn make the best quality."

The decree of Chancellor GREENE, of New-Jersey, in the great Zinc and Franklinite case, has just been *reversed* by the Court of Errors, and the ores in dispute adjudged to belong to the New-Jersey Zinc Company, whose works are located on the Passaic River, in Newark.

The Law of Retaliation.

A question has arisen in Missouri between a Union officer and the rebel Government, which demands the prompt attention of our authorities at Washington. We find in yesterday's *Tribune* a statement of the case. ANDREW ALLSMAN, an old resident of Palmyra, Mo., was a well known adherent of the Union cause, and had made himself especially valuable to our armies by his services as a guide. When the rebel Gen. PORTER descended upon Palmyra he took ALLSMAN prisoner. When Gen. McNEIL, commanding the Union forces, returned to Palmyra, he heard of this capture and wrote to PORTER demanding his return, alive and unharmed, within ten days, and threatened, in case this demand was not complied with, to execute *ten* persons whom he held as rebel prisoners. So far as appears this demand was not delivered to PORTER, though the *Tribune* says that it was "widely published," and that "as PORTER was known to be in Northeast Missouri during the specified ten days, it is impossible but that he became apprised of Gen. McNEIL's determination." At all events, no word came in reply, and accordingly on the 18th of October the following ten men held by Gen. McNEIL as prisoners, were *shot* by his orders:

> Willis Baker, Lewis County; Thos. Humston, Lewis County; Morgan Bixler, Lewis County; John Y. McPheeters, Lewis County; Herbert Hudson, Ralls County; John M. Wade, Ralls County; Marion Lair, Ralls County; Capt. Thos. A. Snider, Monroe County; Eleazer Lake, Scotland County; Hiram Smith, Knox County.

The *Tribune* speaks of two or three of them as bad characters, and one as having been a proved murderer. But as they were not shot on account of these crimes, nor for their general character, but as an act of retaliation for the supposed murder of ALLSMAN, their past history is a matter of no relevant consequence.

This execution has elicited from the President of the rebel Confederacy the following order, which we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 22:

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 1862.
>
> *Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.*
>
> GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal*, of the 3d inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*, a Union journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of Gen. McNEIL, of the United States Army.
>
> You will communicate by flag of truce with the Union officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. McNEIL to the Confederate authorities, and, if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said Commanding Officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.
>
> Very respectfully, yours,
>
> JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Some months ago, soon after Gen. BUTLER's execution of MUMFORD, in New-Orleans, for having hauled down a United States flag, President LINCOLN issued an order that no military execution should take place in any Department until the circumstances of the case had been laid before him, and the sentence had received his approval. Gen. McNEIL seems to have paid no attention to this order, or at least we have no intimation from any quarter that he ever reported the facts of this case to the President, either before or after the execution of the ten men.

But besides this there are features of his action which demand attention. Granting that he had the rightful authority to retaliate the killing of ALLSMAN, it would seem that so serious a step should not have been taken without more formality than he considered necessary in this instance. The killing of ALLSMAN was never established—indeed his message to PORTER demanding his return "alive and unharmed," assumes that he had not been killed, but was at that time a prisoner in PORTER's hands. It does not appear that he communicated with PORTER by flag of truce, or that he took any pains to make upon him in person the demand, on the reply to which hung the lives of ten prisoners in his own hands; and it may very well be doubted whether publication in the newspapers constitutes such a notification as the laws of war would require in so serious a case. Nor are we aware of anything to justify his execution of *ten* men, in retaliation for the supposed death of one. If he could shoot ten, why not a hundred?

We do not mean to express any conclusive opinion, without a fuller knowledge of the facts, upon the propriety of Gen. McNEIL's action—still less upon the justice of the rebel President's demand for his surrender. But we desire to urge upon the Government at Washington immediate and careful attention to this matter. If the law of retaliation is to be invoked on our side, as we think it should be, to prevent the horrible atrocities which have in many instances been perpetrated upon Union men, it is desirable that it should be done with more deliberate regard to justice, and with formalities better calculated to show us guiltless in the eyes of the world, than Gen. McNEIL seems to have considered necessary.

* * *

THE ELECTION FOR COMPTROLLER.—Our Democratic friends do not appear to be as confident of success at the municipal election as we had supposed they would be, after they succeeded in getting all the stump candidates to withdraw. They have evidently been looking over the figures of the election in 1858, which we must say has not a very encouraging look for their success on Tuesday next, especially when we take into consideration the fact that a large number of their best workers are disheartened and disgusted by the manner in which they have been sold out by the packed Committee, that arrogated to itself the duty of saying who should be the regular Democratic candidates for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The following are the figures as shown by the returns of the election in 1858:

The whole number of votes cast for Governor in that year was		69,903
The vote cast for Amasa J. Parker, Dem.		41.154
E. D. Morgan, Rep.		21,622
Democratic majority		19,522
At the election of Comptroller in December following, the whole number of votes cast was		63,849
Robert T. Haws received		33,465
George H. Purdy, Tammany	18,383	
Stephen P. Russell, Mozart	11,993	—30,375
Haws over both		3,092

By these figures it will be perceived that the State election is no criterion as to what will be the result of a municipal contest, in which no political principle is at stake. Thousands of Democrats who voted for SEYMOUR at the late election are just as decided in supporting HAWS now. Indeed, every man who has a dollar at stake seems to desire his reëlection to the office which he has so satisfactorily filled for the past four years.

What Three Men Can Do—A Lesson of the War.

If the war has called into activity many of the most selfish and unscrupulous qualities of our people, it has also given occasion for the display of the most generous and lofty attributes of human nature. The fact that thousands of dishonest speculators have seized upon the moment of their country's distress to glut their greed of gain, is well offset by the fact that other thousands, and vastly many more thousands, have willingly sacrificed time, comfort, property and life in the heroic duty of national defence, and in the more unobtrusive, but not less sublime work of relieving the poverty and healing the wounds that the war has produced. We need only refer to the Sanitary Commission in proof of our proposition—an organization that, with no basis but the voluntary charity of the loyal millions, and no motive power but the self-sacrificing patriotism and benevolence of a few devoted men, has, nevertheless, erected a monument in good works honorable to our people, and more enduring than any granite shaft that shall commemorate battle-field or hero of the present to future ages. It will be well if some competent hand shall undertake to gather up in a suitable form for preservation the well-authenticated instances of private and public benevolence that have distinguished this remarkable war for the Union. It will be a matchless and triumphant answer now and for all time to maligners of our Government and people, who are already aiming to deceive history by charging the present struggle in good part to penuriousness and cupidity, so general as to amount to a national passion on the part of the North. It will present a record that the most elevated and liberal of Christian nationalities have never equaled.

These reflections are suggested by the reading of a printed report of the proceedings of the United States Allotment Commissioners for the State of New-York, just placed in our possession. We offer an apology to the Commissioners (who are Messrs. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., and THEODORE B. BRONSON, of this City) for the special and necessarily somewhat personal character of this notice of their labors. Their entirely modest department in undertaking and carrying out, at their own private cost, one of the greatest charities of the war, is proof that usefulness, not notoriety, is what they sought, and that their natures are in no need of the stimulus to good works, which a public recognition of them might be supposed to give. It is therefore not to compliment them, but to vindicate our common cause and country, exposed to a torrent of defamation from a foreign and mercenary Press, and to excite others to emulate a good example, that we present the following succinct account of their doings.

These gentlemen, being anxious to serve their country in its troubles, but doubtful of their fitness for military positions, (which too many, however, of far less ability were eager to fill,) united in devising a field of joint operation in what might be called the more obscure departments of public usefulness. They determined to devote themselves to the care, so far as any practical general system could accomplish it, of the families of the soldiers who were in the field, or who might be called into it in the defence of the Government. And the relief they proposed to afford to the domestic hardships of the war, they desired to draw, not from the private resources of the liberal few of society who always bear their own burdens as well as those of the many, but from that fund which by right if not by the rule of things should be devoted to the purpose—*the pay of the soldiers themselves.*

Without ascribing to the Allotment Commissioners for the State of New-York any deeper view of the philosophy of their benevolence than any thoughtful citizen would take, we choose merely to say of them that they found no practical system established to keep up the communication between volunteers and their families, and that of the millions of dollars paid monthly to the soldiers in the field, the bulk of which was justly due to their families left behind, only in rare individual cases did paltry sums reach home. The vast treasure, enough to make a million hearts happy, was worse than wasted in camp. Our Commissioners addressed themselves to the remedy of this evil. They visited Washington, and after frequent consultations with the President and the Military Committees of Congress, induced the passage, on the 24th December, 1861, of the Allotment law. This law has but two provisions, and they are as follows:

> 1. That the President of the United States shall appoint for each State having volunteers in the United States service, not exceeding three persons, who shall be authorized to visit the volunteers of their respective States in camp, and obtain allotments of their pay to their families or friends; upon which allotments, certified, the several paymasters shall, at each regular payment of troops, give drafts payable in the City of New-York, to the order of the persons to whom such allotments may be made.
>
> 2. The Commissioners appointed under this act *shall receive no pay or emolument whatever from the Treasury of the United States.*

The President appointed the gentlemen who had done so much to establish the system, Commissioners for the State of New-York, and they immediately, in Mid-Winter, entered upon their duties. They visited every camp in the vicinity of Washington, called on the officers of New-York Volunteer Regiments, and had their commands mustered by companies; when each Commissioner, taking a company, would make a short address to the men, urging their duties to their friends and families at home, and pointing out the injury to themselves of the profligate waste of their money in camp, seeing that all their necessary wants were supplied. The roll would then be called by the Orderly Sergeant, and the names of those who wished to allot money to their families were taken down in person by the Commissioner. The list was handed to the officer in command, who made out an official Allotment Roll and sent it to the Paymaster-General; and the Paymasters of regiments were required to prepare themselves against pay-day with checks on New-York, to hand to the soldiers for the amounts they had allotted to be sent to their families.

It will be seen at once what a severe and vast work the Commissioners had undertaken. There were eighty New-York regiments then within their reach, at Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe and Beaufort, S. C., furnishing, if full, eighty thousand men. And each man, in the field, if the work were faithfully performed, had to be personally addressed and his name taken, provided he were willing to set apart anything for his family. Yet the work was performed by the Commissioners. Through mud and frost, through rain, sleet and snow, they drove their mission pertinaciously and without cessation, occupying all of the months of January, February and March last. It is doubtful whether any three officers in any department of the army service performed, through the last eventful Winter, harder and often more disheartening work than did our Commissioners.

The result of all is before us in the report made by the Commissioners to President LINCOLN, detailing the history of the Allotment system, the manner of organizing it, and their entire operations under it. The report will be a perfect guide to other States wishing to adopt it, as it will prove interesting to the general reader. The scheme is a success beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Tens of thousands of soldiers joyfully embraced the system, and have become regular contributors toward the support of their families, setting aside sums varying from $3 to $10 monthly from their pay for the purpose. Although the system was not fairly in operation before the month of April, the total amount paid by Mr. CISCO, United States Treasurer, on the soldiers' checks to their families, up to June 14, was $470,376 30. And if the whole amount of allotments, the promise of which has been secured by the Commissioners, shall be maintained and paid the year through, as there is hope will be the case, the aggregate will be the enormous sum of Five Millions Three Hundred and Forty-One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Dollars. This grand sum will be returned to New-York families as the noble fruits of the Allotment System set in operation by our three fellow-citizens, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON. Probably no other three men, of their own motion, and laboring in a field so unconspicuous, have had the fortune to do so much good since the war began.

The system so successfully introduced for this State will become National. The States of Connecticut and Wisconsin have profited by it already, as much in proportion as New-York. And others will fall in as the method is understood. It is a striking fact that the New-York regiments, under the new levy, have allotted, on an average, double the amount given by the earlier troops.

The Oath as a Loyal Restorative.

The late remarkable emancipation triumph in Missouri, all admit, was due not only to the great positive progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment, but in considerable measure to the absence from the polls of large numbers who were not willing to take the oath of allegiance, to which every man offering to vote was by law subjected, if challenged. Probably some twenty thousand thus disfranchised themselves. Whatever the figure, they were all reduced to an absolute cypher by this simple test.

No man can complain of it. It would be absurd to allow enemies of our Government to have any part in filling its offices. The Government itself would thereby be directly contributing to its own destruction. A traitor in the National or State councils is even more dangerous than a traitor in the field. A Government can secure itself against such peril only by requiring an oath of fidelity to itself, in all doubtful cases, from all who claim a voice in its affairs. Even apart from the expediency of the matter, nothing can be more appropriate than the requirement of the oath. Loyalty is the primary duty of every citizen, and, as rights and duties are reciprocal, it is but just that disloyalty, so long as it continues, should work a forfeiture of the primary right of voting.

Of course it would be a flagrant wrong to impose any other test than this fundamental one of allegiance. The Border Ruffians, to get possession of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and to carry the Lecompton Constitution, required the voter to swear fidelity to the Fugitive Slave law. This was justly set down at the time as an infamous outrage. No power in this land can make the support of any statute, or ordinance, or proclamation, or edict, a qualification for the franchise. It is the support of the Constitution, the organic law of the body politic, which alone can establish the freeman's right.

We have seen how this rightful and necessary test has operated in Missouri. The oath of allegiance has practically proved there a peaceful disablement of all the worst elements of the State. Undoubtedly some Secessionists were unscrupulous enough to take the oath falsely; but they were too few to affect results materially. Bad as are some parts of slaveholding society, there is no part of it yet so lost to principle that its members generally will willfully perjure themselves for the mere privilege of casting a vote. Even Secessionists, great as are their jesuitical resources, have not the sophistry that can construe such a requirement into that sort of *duress* which relieves an oath of its binding power. The temptation, in this case, was peculiarly strong. The fate of Slavery in Missouri was known to be essentially at stake; for it could not be doubted that if a majority of the Legislature, and of the members of Congress, and both of the United [illegible] to be elected, [illegible] the institution, so far as Missouri was concerned, would receive a blow from which it could never recover. And yet this consequence has been incurred rather than adopt wholesale perjury as a means for its prevention.

Why would not the oath work with equal efficacy in the other States, as they are successively brought under our arms? It has been proved that the development of Union sentiment invariably follows the stable restoration of the Federal power in any locality. This has been exhibited not only in the three States, Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, which never actually joined the Confederacy, but in every district we have permanently recovered from the Confederate dominion. It is seen in Florida, in the eastern counties of North Carolina, in New-Orleans, in Nashville. It was remarkably illustrated in the great Union demonstration of Memphis the other day—a city which gave only five votes against the secession ordinance of the State. The Union sentiment thus developed may be limited, but to some extent it is sure to appear and to increase by time, if the Federal power keeps its ground. Sooner or later the Union element becomes strong enough to take upon itself civil functions, and all the municipal power of towns, cities, counties and of the State itself, goes into its hands. This power is kept there by the safeguard of the oath of allegiance, which shuts out all disloyal men and keeps them powerless. The loyal class thus, even though for the time they may be a positive minority, may have the destiny of the State in their own hands. But how long could this last? Is it in the nature of Americans, for any length of time, to permit others to legislate over their interests without seeking to be represented? Most particularly does this question apply in its bearings upon the slaveholding interests, which are notoriously more sensitive than any other, and which are, at the same time, the most intensely devoted to the rebellion. Can any one imagine that the slaveholders will quietly permit all the questions that must arise from the President's Proclamation to be discussed and finally disposed of in Congress and in the State Legislatures, without hastening to obtain some voice in the matter, just so soon as they are convinced that the Confederate power cannot live? They see what has come from their non-participation in elections in Missouri. If it has sealed the fate of Slavery there, where the Proclamation did not apply at all, the same policy, if persisted in, would, in the end, be sure to bring about the same result, where that act does apply, and where it will have all the influence of the National Executive to sustain it.

The rebellion once overcome in the field, there need be no apprehension that the body of its supporters will cling to its broken fortunes, and refuse to return to their constitutional duties. They will not long hold out against taking the oath which alone can enable them to be heard on questions in which they are vitally concerned. The oath once taken; though intrinsically no great matter, will change the man in spite of himself. To the live rebel it is as fatal as Mercutio's wound—"not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve."

* * *

QUID PRO QUO.—The American Republic is engaged in a war against the rebel Confederacy, and the French Emperor has thought fit to propose a mediation between the belligerents, so that the war may be somehow or other brought to a close; or, to use his own words, he desires to "obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged." Now, it so happens that this same French Emperor is himself, at this moment, engaged in a war—a war with the Government and people of Mexico—which struggle has been raging more than a year upon the American Continent, and is watched by us with painful interest—just as His Majesty watches ours. We have observed the most strict neutrality in the struggle. Even now the sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality ought to make us of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. After more than a year's efforts to subjugate Mexico, the French are now nearly in the same position as at first. They have, it is true, seized by their gunboats two or three towns on the coast, but they have not yet captured the Mexican Capital—any more than our army has captured Richmond. Nothing authorizes the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the latest news received. The French and Mexican armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace.

Now, all these circumstances taken together, (and we hope that in thus plagiarising the ideas of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, we give no offence to the august Majesty who dictated them,) point to the opportunity of *mediation* on the part of our Government to effect an armistice between the belligerents—to which, moreover, under present circumstances, no *strategical objections* can be made. The *favorable dispositions toward peace*, which have manifested themselves in France as well as in Mexico, might also second steps that should be made to recommend the idea of a truce between them. His American Democratic Majesty, therefore, thinks that the occasion now presents itself of offering to the belligerents the support of his good offices. It will greatly aid in maintaining the peace of the world, and may prevent future difficulties, whose end no man can foresee.

Our distinguished ally, the French Emperor, can make no objection to our offer of mediation, as we do not propose to interfere between him and his rebellious subjects, or to split France so as to give one-half of it to [illegible] relieve him from a mad effort [illegible] of twelve millions of people—which he must himself see is a hopeless task.

His Imperial Majesty is requested, in the name of democracy and justice, to submit these considerations to the decision of his own judgment.

* * *

THOSE AFRICANS.—Gen. BUTLER said he had sent instructions to Gen. WEITZEL how to dispose of those four hundred wagon-loads of negroes that were captured at Bayou Lafourche, and he added that he would forward to the North a copy of his dispatch on the subject "by next mail." There have been a couple of mails from New-Orleans since that time, and though we have looked anxiously for the document in question, we have not discovered any one devoted specially to a solution of the great problem. It is probable, however, that what BUTLER referred to was a section in "Orders No. 91," referring to the general government of the recently possessed country of the Lafourche, which order we published on Wednesday. He there appoints a commission to look after the practical interests of that important region, and among other duties he assigns to them are these:

> "The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said District, or who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.
>
> The Commissioners are authorized to work for the account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are held by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops."

This is substantially the solution of the difficulty that was incidentally suggested by Gen. WEITZEL himself, and which we took occasion at the time to commend as the only feasible mode of action in the premises. Even the genius of Gen. BUTLER has thrown no new light on the question—so we may despair of any. But really, if, as seemed to be the case, the planters were anxious to employ the negroes caught in the wagons, and the negroes were anxious to make terms with their late masters, we can see nothing better than that the parties interested should have been allowed to regulate the conditions of labor among themselves. In leaving to their own operation the economic laws of society, Gen. BUTLER has in this instance given another proof of his great wisdom.

As to the mode of working the deserted and rebel plantations, referred to in the second paragraph quoted above, we may remark that the same plan of operations was adopted simultaneously on the Lower Mississippi by Gen. BUTLER, and high up on the same river by Gen. GRANT. The standing crops of sugar and cotton are to be gathered by the negroes on behoof of the Government. In this matter, also, at least as a temporary thing, we do not see that any other plan is practicable. Time seems to solve each problem as it arises, and even the most difficult problem, of what to do with the negroes, is gradually coming to a simple and comfortable solution.

* * *

WINTER PROSPECTS OF THE POOR.—We are highly gratified to learn, from a gentleman who has the most intimate knowledge of the condition of the poor, and of the public charities of New-York, that the amount of want and the calls for charitable assistance in the City are less at this period than they have been at the opening of any recent Winter. There was a great diminution in poverty last Winter from previous years, and this Winter, it seems, we are to have very much less than we had even last year. No fact bearing upon our social condition can be more cheering to us all than this.

The increase in well-doing among the poor, is to be attributed in part to the great abundance of employment, and the really good rewards labor brings—notwithstanding we are afflicted with shinplasters and suffer from the high price of provisions and coal. Another cause whose operation is very apparent, is the working of the army allotment system. Thousands of men in the city whose habits of life were not very correct nor their industry very steady, and who consequently did not provide for their families, have joined the ranks of the army, where they are not assailed by temptation and do not suffer from idleness; and out of their pay, they allot ten or twelve dollars monthly for the support of their families or dependents, and this added to what they can earn themselves, raises them above the necessity of pauperism or charity.

Those who object to sending a contribution of corn to the starving operatives of Lancashier, because we have suffering enough at home, will be glad to learn that they will thus in measure be relieved from the heavy burden of domestic charity during the Winter.

Obstructions in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While so much attention is being devoted to the proposed railroad in Broadway, another obstruction is taking place much worse, and more troublesome. In the lower part, by Whitehall, they have already begun to tear up the russ pavement, and to relay it on a level with the sidewalk, so as to bridge over the gutter, and back carts on the sidewalk. This destroys the carriageway, and compels all foot passengers to turn out into the muddy horse-road. In Pearl and Broad streets, this is almost universal, so that one has to walk more in the horse-road than on the sidewalk,—and Broadway will soon be the same, for if it can be done by one person for his private convenience, it may by another person.

The numerous passengers by the Long Island and Staten Island ferries are thus imposed upon daily, and compelled to turn into the mud while a wagon stands on the sidewalk as long as it suits the storekeeper's convenience. This morning ladies had to walk ankle-deep in mud on this account.

Would you inform me, Mr. Editor, if this is done with permission or without, and, if permitted, who by? for I doubt if any one has authority to allow the public street to be thus broken and blocked up. Finally, is it the duty of any public officer to abate this nuisance, and, if so, why does he not do it? Can any private citizen make complaint in such a matter? If so, it shall be done. The policemen, I see, look on while ladies and gentlemen are driven into the mud, and the street destroyed. The storekeeper looks on, smokes his cigar, and evidently considers the sidewalk his private property.

FOOT PASSENGER.

We have received numerous complaints in reference to the nuisance mentioned above, and which apply not only to Broadway, but to many other streets, and particularly to those leading down to the ferries, as Cortlandt-street, Fulton [illegible]—The sidewalks in Cortlandt-street are often altogether impassable, and crowds may be seen almost daily threading around carts which are unloading on the sidewalk, and round in front of biting horses, out into the mud in the middle of a street, where their chances of being run over are excellent. Of course these obstructions are against the law, and we herewith give the ordinance applicable to the case, so that the police, if they cannot altogether abate the nuisance, may abate it as far as possible, and thus give daily comfort and safety to thousands of men, women and children. We quote from page 381 of the City Ordinances:

Sec. 33. No person or persons in the City of New-York, whether agent, owner or employer, shall suffer or permit any cask, bale, bundle, box, crate or any other goods, wares or merchandise, or any boards, planks, joice or other timber, or any thing whatsoever, *to be raised from any street on the outside of any building, into any loft, store or room*, or to be lowered from the same, on the outside of any building by means of any pulley, rope, tackle or windlass, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt from such person, agent, owner or employer.

Sec. 34. No person shall lead, drive or ride any horse, or drag any wheel or hand-barrow, or saw any wood, or lay or place any wood, coal or other thing, or any goods, wares or merchandise, or any other article whatsoever, *upon any foot-path or sidewalk*, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 35. No person shall drive, *or back*, or lead any horse or cart, or other wheel carriage, on the foot-path or side-walk of any street, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 36. No owner or occupant of any store or house shall permit or suffer any cart, or other wheel carriage, to be driven or otherwise to pass, or go over, or upon the foot-path or sidewalk, opposite such house or store, for the purpose of loading or unloading such cart or other wheel carriage, or for any other purpose whatever, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 38. No person shall obstruct the walks laid across the public streets, or at the head of the public slips, in the City of New-York, by placing or stopping, his horse, cart, or other carriage, upon or across any of the said walks, or by placing or putting any other obstruction or thing, across or on the same, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHS

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

WINTER QUARTERS.

The current talk to-day in military circles here, is in regard to the expediency of the Army of the Potomac going into Winter quarters. Late events seem to have strengthened the probability of such a policy being adopted, and inferences to the same effect are drawn from the President's visit to Aquia Creek. Late news from Europe is supposed to have had a strong affirmative influence in this direction, it being generally held that the Republic has, by the recent action of the British Government, received a renewal of the lease under which it is allowed to demonstrate its power to suppress the rebellion.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-martial for the trial of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER met this morning, and adjourned till to-morrow. Gen. HITCHCOCK, a member of this Court, arrived this morning.

Gen. PRENTISS, who as a member of the Court-martial to try Gen. PORTER, expressed the opinion to-day that the labors of that Court must continue during most of the coming session of Congress.

Gen. MORRIS is expected to be relieved from duty on the Porter Court-martial, on the ground that a regular officer cannot legally be detailed to try volunteers. Gen. McCLELLAN will be summoned to testify in this case, and Gen. POPE is daily expected to arrive here.

THE CASE OF GEN. McDOWELL.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDOWELL, met this morning, and on account of the absence of Gen. KING, adjourned after a secret session of two hours, spent mostly in discussing the mode of proceeding to be adopted. The investigation will probably commence to-morrow on the charge of disloyalty.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The President, in obedience to appeals from all sections of the country, will in his Message earnestly recommend the passage of a Bankrupt law by Congress, as one of the important measures designed to relieve the prevailing financial distress.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE was expected to make a speech to-day to the Fourth Ohio Regiment, but was prevented by the press of official duties.

GEN. GRAHAM.

Gen. GRAHAM is here, having been relieved from duty in the McKinstry Court martial, on account of his health.

MRS. BURNSIDE.

Mrs. Gen. BURNSIDE was a passenger in the mail boat to-day to Aquia Creek.

THE CONTRABAND FESTIVAL.

In attendance at the contraband thanksgiving festival to-day, were Senator POMEROY, Rev. Dr. CHANNING, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, and other celebrities. Dr. CHANNING presided. The exercises consisted of the discussion of a plentiful dinner, singing, prayer, and speeches. The principal address was by Senator POMEROY, who insisted that men had no more right to be slave than to make slave, and thought the day of universal freedom at hand.

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN.

Advices from Yorktown state that picket-shooting is again being practiced by the rebels at Gloucester Point, and Gen. NAGLEE, in retaliation, has sent out several expeditions, which have seized large amounts of cattle and forage. On Thursday, Col. DANDY, of the One Hundredth New-York Volunteers, burnt a mill a few miles outside our lines belonging to rebel owners.

FRAUDS IN THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The investigations into contract and other frauds on Government, have proceeded sufficiently far to reveal enormities in the commissariat equal to those elsewhere discovered.

In connection with this matter the attention of the Government is being called to the alleged fact that the Government bakeries are being managed in the interests of private parties; and that the bread supplied to the different camps and hospitals is often made from injured flour, and is black in appearance, and sour in taste. This, too, while other parties freely offer an article of the first quality at the same price, but are prevented by the Commissioners, who insist on forcing their own manufacture upon the unwilling soldiers.

COLLECTING TAXES IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, Representative in Congress from the Accomac District, in Eastern Virginia, has solicited the President to appoint an Assessor and Collector of Revenue for the Counties of Accomac, Northampton and Elizabeth City, assuring him that the inhabitants are willing and ready to bear their share of the burden of the National expenses.

In view of this, the President has determined to except these counties from the list of "insurrectionary districts" included in his Proclamation, and the revenue officers will accordingly be appointed to the satisfaction of the people there who desire to be considered as fully in the Union.

The appeal of Mr. SEGAR has been printed, and is a thorough and able vindication of his constituents from suspicions of disloyalty to the Government.

SUTLERS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO THE ARMY.

The efforts of sutlers to procure passes to Aquia Creek, are giving rise to curious intrigues, not always innocent of corrupt practices. Thus far, their exertions seem to have been productive of but little success.

SUTLERS.

It is understood that the Quartermaster-General will soon act for the War Department, performing duty similar to that discharged by Gen. DIX, in connection with sutlers.

CHANGE IN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The forthcoming report of Postmaster-General BLAIR will recommend a change in the postal arrangements for large cities, which will make them more nearly correspond to the system adopted some years ago by the English Post-office Department. It is proposed to do away with the numerous petty independent offices which surround each large city, and to make them merely branches of the Central City Post-office, reporting to it, and being responsible to it alone for their management, while the central office, in turn, is made responsible to the Post-office Department for the entire receipts and distributions of postal matter within the limits of the city and adjacent offices.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

Attorney-General BATES is laboriously engaged in organizing the duties thrown upon him by the President in his recent order, charging him with the execution of the provisions of the Confiscation Act.

NOT RESIGNED.

Lieut.-Col. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, lately acting as Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Staff, has not resigned, as erroneously reported, but has been ordered to report to the Secretary of War for other duties. He will be assigned, it is thought, to the Quartermaster-General's office.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT AT DENVER.

GEORGE W. LANE, brother of Senator JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, has been appointed by the President, Director of the Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction of the law relative to stamp duties upon leases, &c., will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents shall be attached to every lease; and agreement to lease, from month to month—no certain period of time being set forth—must be construed to mean, and will so be regarded, as a "lease for a period of time," and therefore subject to the duty imposed by the excise law upon such instrument.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY FOR SOLDIERS.

The Medical Director here is about to establish an eye and ear infirmary in this city. The institution will be established as soon as a suitable building can be obtained for the purpose.

PROPOSALS FOR HOUSES.

Proposals for building a house at the Naval Hospital, New-York, will be received at the Navy Department, until noon of Dec. 22; and for furnishing material and workmanship for a house for the Surgeon at the Hospital Grounds, Brooklyn, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND CORN.

Sealed proposals are invited for 200,000 bushels shelled corn, and 200,000 bushels oats, in amounts of 50,000 bushels each. Proposals to be addressed to Col. D. H. RICKER, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, will be received till Dec. 4, and delivery to be made here within 25 days after contract.

SWEDISH OATS.

A fine sample of black oats, plump and heavy, weighing over forty pounds to the bushel, has been presented to the Commissioner of Agriculture by Dr. CHARLES A. LEAS, United States Consul at Stockholm, who has just returned to this country. The Commissioner has forwarded an order to Hon. JACOB S. HALDEMAN, United States Minister Resident at Stockholm, for a supply in season for Spring sowing. It is to be hoped that other representatives of their Government abroad will profit by the example of Dr. LEAS, and furnish to the Department of Agriculture seeds and plants, either new varieties or to replace deteriorated old ones, worth millions to American agriculture.

JUDGE USHER'S RETURN.

Judge USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, from his tour up the Minnesota Valley. He is expected here shortly.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

A letter received recently by Commissioner DOLE, from Assistant Secretary USHER, now in Minnesota, contains the following paragraph:

"The head chief of the Chippewas, of the Superior, was here to-day to see me. He came to say that all reports about any discontent among his people upon Superior were unfounded; that his people had no complaints to make of the Government or of its agents; that they had abundance to live upon, and were content and happy. I presented him and his son, a very promising youth, and another young man, each with a suit of clothes. They were most grateful. The old chief said to his son while they were fitting themselves, 'See, we get this for being good.' I have been very apprehensive that we might have trouble with these Indians and their half-breeds; but my interview with this chief has convinced me that there is no danger at all in that quarter."

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Advices lately received from Minnesota show that the circle of Sioux depredations has extended over the whole area of the western plains. A number of emigrant trains, as far West as the frontier of Nebraska, and beyond, have been attacked by hostile Indians and whole parties massacred.

THE MAINE LAW IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. SLOUGH, Military Governor of Alexandria, has issued an order forbidding the sale in that God-forsaken town of any kind of liquors, either to soldiers or to citizens. The penalty for violation of this order is confiscation of stock, and arrest and imprisonment of vender.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. Josiah G. Hendricks, Madison, Ind.
Dr. E. S. Gale, Vevay, Indiana.
Dr. T. S. Cornetti, Versailles, Ind.
Dr. James F. Dodds, Bloomington, Ind.
Dr. Wm. A. Pugh, Rushville, Ind.
Dr. Thomas T. Butler, Noblesville, Ind.
Dr. M. M. Latta, Goshen, Ind.
Dr. John W. Moody, Greensburgh, Ind.
Dr. John W. Crooks, Rockport, Ind.
Dr. James Bunce, Galesburg, Illinois.
Dr. Alexander Hewetson, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Dr. Charles Beardsley, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

CONTRACTS BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following propositions from New-Yorkers were received at the Navy Department and its several bureaus during the week ending Nov. 22:

J. M. HANFORD offers to furnish ticks filled with hay or straw at $1 50 each.

HAMLIN BLAKE offers steamer *Aaron Baker* on charter. No terms stated.

CYRUS DUPRE & Co., offer from 1,000 to 5,000 barrels of Beef at $14 22 per barrel.

MASTERSON & REAMER, 160,000 pounds of tobacco, at 64¾c. per pound.

DANIEL J. GRAY offers 45 tons of oakum at 9¾c. per pound.

JOHN B. GARSON offers armor plates, on board at Liverpool, twelve to sixteen feet long, two feet wide, and one inch thich, at from £17@£26 per ton.

WESLEY SMITH, offers 30,000 cubic feet of Southern yellow pine, at $1 25 per cubic foot.

P. W. PECKHAM offers to furnish 10,000 cartridges for United States rifle muskets, for $1,500.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

TAXATION OF TAILORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having heard the arguments of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation, under the excise law, of persons engaged in the manufacture of clothing, has prepared an elaborate statement, deciding that clothing is a manufacture subject to taxation, at the rate of three per centum *ad valorem*, the value to be returned by the manufacturers as estimated by assessors, in the manner pointed out by the statute.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving was generally observed here. The soldiers in the hospitals were liberally supplied with luxuries, &c. The contrabands, at their camp, were feasted by their colored friends, of whom a large number were in attendance. There were speeches and singing by the multitude.

—One Rev. Mr. Wells, of Louisville, Ky., is lecturing in Toronto for the benefit of the children of Confederate soldiers who have fallen in battle.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARREÑO'S *début*, on Tuesday night, more than fulfilled the promise of her private performances, to which we have before referred. She deserves to be ranked, not as a child-wonder, who at the age of eight years has vanquished nearly all the technical difficulties of the piano, but as an artist of first-class sensibility. Her perception of musical meaning; the clearness with which she sees, and the delicate skill with which she executes passages that are ornate or obscure, belong only to the better rank of performers, and are in fact characteristics that cannot be attained by study. It is not difficult to trace in the charming face and graceful figure of this beautiful child the indications of an extraordinary nature, and music—as plainly—is one of its healthiest and most genuine manifestations. She has an instinct for art which leads her to its beauties, and overcomes all obstacles in her search for them. Three pieces—without counting the encores—so different in style as those on Miss CARREÑO's programme, would have taxed the powers of the best player. They were interpreted easily by the young lady—with abundant technical skill, good force and quality of tone, and the nicest of expression. Her success was of course complete, but not more so than the admirable merit of the performance justified.

The concert in other respects was as such things always are under Mr. HARRISON'S management—excellent. Madame D'ANGRI, the famous contralto, sang two pieces with faultless skill, and tumultuous success; Mr. WM. CASTLE was in good voice and contributed his share to the pleasure of the occasion, and Messrs. THEODOR THOMAS and Signor ABELLA imparted completeness and artistic tone to the whole. Miss CARREÑO will give her second concert on Saturday evening, assisted by the same artists.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—So crowded a house as that of last night has never been seen within the walls of Niblo's, to witness the *Spartacus* of Mr. EDWIN FORREST. Long before the regular hour for opening, "standing room only" had to be displayed, much to the disappointment of many of the admirers of the great tragedian. To-night, Mr. FORREST will appear in his famous part of *Macbeth*.

The Fifty-second New-York Regiment.

Major FREUDENBERG, of the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, (German,) has come to this city, by order of the War Department, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. This gallant and now war-worn body of men was organized in New-York, and left for Washington on the 11th of November, 1861. It camped for a fortnight near Bladensburgh, and was then ordered to join the Brigade of Gen. FRENCH (now commanding a Division) in SUMNER'S Division (now commanding a Grand Division) in "Camp California," near Alexandria. It marched at the head of the column to Manassas, and subsequently to Warrentown Junction. It went with McCLELLAN to the Peninsula, and was present at the siege of Yorktown. It took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, when it was placed in the foremost line; and during the fight it was pitted against five rebel regiments, and lost one half of its men—for its bravery and good behavior on which occasion it received the warm acknowledgments of Gens. FRENCH and SUMNER. It continued in the most active service during the entire period of the campaign before Richmond—fighting heroically in the fierce contests at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. The regiment left the Peninsula, and went up to take part in POPE'S campaign, on which occasion it covered, with SUMNER'S corps, the retreat from Centerville. It accompanied McCLELLAN from Washington into Maryland, and at the battle of Antietam (in RICHARDSON'S Division,) it was in the advance. In this Maryland campaign it was under a rebel artillery fire for two days and nights, and faced the columns of rebel infantry on the two following days. It is now in the front line, opposite Fredericksburgh, on the banks of the Rappahannock. Such are some of the exploits of this renowned Teutonic regiment whose thinned ranks now require to be filled up. Major FREUDENBERG himself has been in the forefront of the regiment through all these battles, and a better and a braver soldier never wielded a blade in the cause of freedom.

The Ambulance Corps of Gen. Banks' Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to correct a statement of your Washington correspondent upon the subject of ambulances for the expedition under Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The corps when organized will consist of 150 ambulances, 36 medical wagons, and from 800 to 1,000 men, with the necessary officers. It has been the practice for the men to leave their ranks to assist the wounded to the rear. In future this will be strictly forbidden. The ambulance corps will be on the field and in constant attendance, to remove the wounded and insure them immediate surgical aid. R.

Nov. 24.

Brownson's Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The report in circulation that *Brownson's Quarterly Review* has been discontinued, is unfounded. It will appear as usual on the 1st of January next.

Respectfully yours, O. A. BROWNSON, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1862.

Thanksgiving in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The hospitals of Philadelphia were filled with joy and happiness to-day by the liberality of its citizens, which supplied to each of them a festive board, around which heroes of all the fights gathered and feasted to their hearts' content. The day was generally observed, the churches being crowded and business suspended.

Thanksgiving in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving was observed to-day in good old-fashioned New-England style. Absent ones were remembered in the church services and at the family gathering. Business was entirely suspended, and the weather pleasant.

MASON JONES ON MILTON.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. MASON JONES will give his great oration on JOHN MILTON, his life, writings and character. In this Mr. JONES takes some peculiar positions, which caused much controversy among the Britons, and which will doubtless cause some of his audience to differ from him here, however much they feel inclined to applaud his honesty of intent, his ability and his ingenuity.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Positive Sale of Valuable Property—House and two lots of ground each 25 by 129 feet, corner of Myrtle av., and Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, at 12 M., Saturday 29th inst. $5,000 can remain on mortgage.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the dépôt.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth—Use Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, which will greatly facilitate the process, and regulate the bowels. Mrs. WINSLOW is an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, and has made a discovery that gives relief and health to Infants. 25c. a bottle.

MARRIED.

GORMLY—BAIRD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. SAMUEL GORMLY, of Rochester, to Miss MAGGIE G. BAIRD, daughter of the late David Baird, of this City.

☞ English papers please copy.

HARTT—FLACK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. GEORGE W. HARTT to Miss LUCRETIA V. FLACK, all of this City. No cards.

HAVENS—CRANE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, ASHER C. HAVENS to JANE A., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Crane, all of this City.

HOYT—CALHOUN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at Powers' Hotel, by Rev. Z. N. Lewis, Mr. L. G. HOYT to Miss ROXIE M. CALHOUN, both of Collinsville, Conn.

DIED.

BEEBE.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Welcome R. Beebe, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, Mrs. MARTHA BEEBE.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATHGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1 o'clock.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, JAPHET BISHOP, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

COMPTON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, JAMES L. COMPTON, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Lewis Compton, at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The cars leave Whitehall-slip, *via* Staten Island Railroad, at 9 A. M., and return at 5 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, of apoplexy, MARY GILLESPIE, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Charles, No. 664 3d-av.

HOLDEN.—In Morrisania, on Thursday, Nov. 27, ROBERT L., infant son of Robert and Susannah H. Holden, aged 21 days.

HUBBARD.—At West Suffield, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. N. W. Wilder, Mrs. JANE FRANCES, widow of Pascal E. Hubbard, Esq., late of Middletown, Conn., aged 51 years.

The remains were interred at the Farm Hill Cemetery in Middletown.

HULL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, EDWARD LAIRD HULL, son of Wakeman and Eliza L. Hull, aged 7 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 300 West 20th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, SARAH E., wife of Alonzo Morrell.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Lawrence-st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

ORSER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, CHRISTIANA ORSER, aged 80 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Ex-Sheriff of this City, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Franklin Gilmore, No. 150 Erie-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PIKE.—On Wednesday night, Nov. 26, PHILLIP PIKE, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Amity-st., at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning, the 28th inst.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, CHARLES B. PORTER, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, A. D. Porter, No. 32 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, MARY AMANDA, wife of Andrew Stewart, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 44 Dominick-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

STUYVESANT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, relict of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 2d-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY.
THE
REBELLION RECORD,
A DIARY OF
AMERICAN EVENTS,
EDITED BY
FRANK MOORE.
THE FOURTH VOLUME.
NOW READY.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway,
CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. T. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY; and at the various fire apparatus houses.
FIREMEN AROUSE AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 563—Nov. 27, 1862.
74, 15, 36, 44, 64, 59, 2, 73, 41, 19, 17, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 564—Nov. 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

EQUAL TO SILVER—ALMOST!
I mean the beautiful new patterns of
PLATED COFFEE URNS,
Together with Tea Sets to match. There being no tax on Plated Ware, all who study economy, combined with good taste, will naturally purchase (wholesale or retail) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

SEASONS.
"I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BOURBON WHISKY, FOR WEAK lungs and all bronchial affections; an old and pure article; for sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—GUINNESS' world-renowned Dublin Porter.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS,
For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Chairman.
HENRY H. HEULAT, EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

BRENNAN AND DEVELIN.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee, held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, a Union of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York has been happily and harmoniously effected, upon terms just and equitable to the several interests of our former divisions, resulting in the nomination of candidates for the most important offices of our City worthy of the great party they represent and the important duties with which they will be charged; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with pride and gratitude the union of the Democracy of the City upon the nominations for the offices of Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation, and earnestly trust that the fidelity and good feeling which this union will exhibit and produce will be the harbinger of a permanent union of the Democratic organizations, which will perpetuate the power and vindicate the principles of the great Democratic Party, upon whose preservation the existence of this nation as a free, united and prosperous Government, depends.

Resolved, That in the candidates of the united Democracy of the City and County of New-York, for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and JOHN E. DEVELIN, we have presented for our suffrages sterling Democrats, whose lives have exemplified fidelity and devotion to the Democratic Party and its principles, and whose characters as upright, capable and honest men, are a guarantee that the offices for which they are named will be administered with integrity, efficiency and for the best interests of the people of this City. We extend to them a most enthusiastic support, and pledge ourselves that their majority shall be even greater than that given for Hon. Horatio Seymour at the late election.

Harry Howard said: Gentlemen of the Committee, before the vote is taken on the resolution, it is my happy and agreeable privilege to state that I have enjoyed the acquaintance of Matthew T. Brennan for thirty years—nearly all my lifetime. His career has been just politically, in elevating young men to places of honor and emolument. Many men in high position to-day proudly acknowledge their first political success to the personal exertions of Matthew T. Brennan, the friend of the poor and lowly. He has been placed before the people for the high office of Comptroller, not by his own request, but by the representatives of the masses of the united Democracy of this great City. We, as Democrats, have but one course to pursue, one duty to perform, and that is to press on and elect him by a vote that shall exceed in numbers Gov. Seymour's at the last canvass. It is the habit of speakers to extol and pay fulsome compliments to their favorites, at election times. I shall not do it, nor will I defame or disparage his Republican opponent. The office in question belongs to the Democracy, who make three-fourths of our population, and it never should have been held by any Republican.

With hearty cheers for the ticket the meeting adjourned.
HARRY HOWARD, President.
FREDERICK J. BYRNE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For Councilmen,
AMOS L. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
For School Commissioner,
RICHARD WARREN.
For Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
To fill Vacancy,
JOSEPH F. JOY.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH BUCK, WM. LAIMBIER, JR., } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av., on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner:
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector:
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees:
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, } Tammany Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Mozart Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBON P. MANN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
RERUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector,
JAMES CONDIE.

EIGHTH WARD
PEOPLES' UNION CLUB.
THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
A meeting of the above Club will be held at the house of Thomas McCoy, No. 115 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
ISAAC SMITH, President.
GEO. E. HEYDON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER.
For Inspector
WELLINGTON GERMOND.
For Trustees,
JOHN H. WAYDELL, WILLIAM H. MERRILL, JR.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward,)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

UNION, REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
Sixth Councilmanic District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—(XXTH WARD,)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

REPUBLICAN UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
VOTE FOR KEECH.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.
ISAAC VERMILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOUSTON.
FRANK SOUER.
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—Hosea B. Perkins.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—MR. JOHN FOX is the regular candidate of the United Democracy for Alderman of the First District, Mr. Fitzgerald, the candidate of the Mozart Democracy, having resigned his claims in Mr. FOX'S favor.

Mr. FOX is a young man of great personal and political popularity in his District, and is universally esteemed in the community as a man of strict integrity, industry and business habits. If elected, which we have no doubt he will be, he will make a vigilant and honest Alderman, one who will reflect honor upon his constituents and credit upon the City Government.

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held at headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
SAMUEL C. REED, L. DEAGLE, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.
TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN.

The undersigned, members of the Joint Aldermanic Convention for the Ninth District, XVIth Ward, take great pleasure in presenting to the citizens of the ward as our candidate for Alderman, our respected fellow-citizen, LEWIS R. RYERS, a gentleman of experience and irreproachable character, possessing ability, integrity and capacity, and we sincerely believe, if elected, he will be faithful to every trust and responsibility, and zealously labor for a wise economy in all our public expenditures.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch.	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN,
Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y, Constitutional Union Con.

SEVENTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS
For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. BOYD.
WILLIAM TRUSLOW.
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR
Will positively address the
BRENNAN AND DEVELIN
MASS RATIFICATION MEETING,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (Friday) EVENING.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, parts of IXth and XVth Wards. Regular Democratic Union Nomination, Tammany and Mozart for Alderman VIIth Aldermanic District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP.
JOHN NASH, Chairman. IGNATIUS FLYNN, Secretary. WILLIAM M. TWEED Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee. FERNANDO WOOD Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

TAX-PAYERS, JEFFERSONIAN AND REGular Mozart Candidate
Third Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
GERSHON COHEN.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman.
W. H. CRANE, W. QUINN, Sect'ys.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Alderman, Capt. MICHAEL NORTON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 begins at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the New Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
BLONDETTE;
OR,
THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

This successful fairy spectacle is the joint production of Messrs. D'Ennerry, Clairville and A. Monnier, the most popular of Parisian authors. It run for several hundred consecutive nights, and is still attracting all Paris. The translation was made, the tricks and effects supplied, by authority of the above. No liberties have been taken with the text except to condense or expunge such matter as the Management deemed inappropriate for this locality.

From the New-York Herald.

The scenery is the feature of "Blondette." All the scenes are gorgeous in the extreme, and surpass Miss Keene's arrangements in the "Seven Sisters." The first act ends with the "Grotto of Love;" the second act, with the "Palace of Lace;" and the third act, with the "Kingdom of the Magic Water." These are the grand scenes of the piece, and that which concludes the second act is magnificent and novel. The others are magnificent.

From the Daily Times.

LAURA KEENE'S.—In the production of spectacular pieces Miss Keene has far transcended all attempts at competition. Whenever she presents to the public a fairy extravaganza or pictorial burletta, she does it with a recklessness of pecuniary outlay, a wealth of fancy, and an artistic finish, that have never been approached at any New-York theatre but her own. This particular domain of dramatic entertainment she may be said to have fairly monopolized, and such success as she has achieved in it she has certainly deserved. In all things that minister to the delight of the eye—in the arrangement of scenery, the selection of costumes, the grouping of attractive accessories—Miss Keene has a most exquisite and comprehensive taste; and, so far as the public mind is affected by optical fascination, she has made herself absolute mistress of the theatrical situation.

The piece brought out by her last evening is the most expensively brilliant and magnificently showy of all the experiments of the same kind that she has ever made. It is gorgeous enough to dazzle the senses beyond the hope of their being amenable to anything like judgment, and audiences grow wild with enthusiasm over beautiful effects of color, tinsel and machinery, without ever troubling themselves to give a thought to the skeleton structure of dialogue on which these gems are miscellaneously strung.

From the World.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—"BLONDETTE."—This *bijou* theatre was densely crowded last evening to witness the first representation of the most superb spectacle ever produced in any theatre on this continent. This statement may seem extravagant, but it will be so regarded only by those who have not seen "Blondette." Miss Keene has produced many tasteful and brilliant spectacular extravaganzas; but in this one she has surpassed herself. Every scene is new, and all are gems. The "Abode of Love," the "Palace of Lace," the "Diamond Court," and the final scene display an inventiveness—a mastery of color in all its combinations and a sense of beauty in grouping, rarely seen off the Parisian stage.

Nor is the theme unworthy this sumptuousness of illustration. This could not have been said of even the most successful of the spectacles previously produced at this theatre, but "Blondette" is really a very charming fairy play rather than an extravaganza.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the United States Marshal, under the superintendence of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Ward & Gove's Union Warehouse, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, Simeon Draper, Auctioneer, the remaining portion of the
CARGO OF THE STEAMER STETTIN,
CONSISTING OF
CLOTHS, ARMY BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS, DRY GOODS,
SHOES AND LEATHER,
DRUGS, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE.
Also, the
CARGO OF THE STEAMER ANN,
CONSISTING OF
COFFEE, TEA,
DRUGS,
MUSKETS,
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a portion of the cargo of the
STEAMER ELIZABETH,
CONSISTING OF
SALTPETRE
And KEROSENE OIL.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale, at the office of S. Draper, Esq., No. 86 Pine-st.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
The course of Lectures for 1862 will be given at IRVING HALL, Irving-place, corner of 15th-st. The opening lecture will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—THE SPIRIT FOR THE TIMES.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston st. F. KRUTINA.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed—Decision of Judge Manierre, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 21.

Yesterday a petition was presented to Judge Manierre setting forth that the son of the relator was restrained of his liberty by Brig.-Gen. Tyler, in Camp Douglas, under the pretence that he was an enlisted soldier of the United States; that he was under 18 years of age at the time of such pretended enlistment, and was never sworn into the service, and praying that a writ of *habeas corpus* might be issued for his discharge. The application was resisted, and by Col. Cowan, Provost-Marshal of Camp Douglas, on the ground that Gen. Tyler was not bound to obey it if issued, inasmuch as martial law had been proclaimed over the camp by the President.

The following is the substance of Judge Manierre's decision:

That the State Courts have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* concurrently with the Courts of the United States, where a person is illegally restrained of his liberty by a naval or military officer of the general Government. Such power is not exclusive in the Courts of the United States, as it is held that Congress may permit those Courts to exercise a concurrent jurisdiction in cases of this kind; for the State Courts in such cases derive no authority from Congress over the subject matter, but are simply left to the exercise of such jurisdiction as is conferred on them by the State Constitution and laws. But this is not the case where authority is exclusively vested in the Courts of the United States, either by the Constitution itself or by act of Congress. (3 Story Commentaries on Con., 622.)

And the writ of *habeas corpus* may also be directed and sent to an officer of the Government of the United States in command of forts, arsenals, dock-yards or other public places, the jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the United States by the States, where there is a reservation of this right in the act making the cession. But where no such reservation is made, the jurisdiction is exclusive in the Courts of the United States, and the State Courts have no power to send their process within the same, as the cases arising therein exclusively under the Constitution. (11 Mass., 63, 67, 83; 24 Pick., 227; 12 N. H., 194; 9 John., 239; 10 John., 328; 7 Cowan.)

That if this case stood simply upon the power of a State Court to issue the writ, directed to an officer in command of a portion of the army of the United States, stationed within the jurisdictional limits of the State in time of peace, there could be no question of the power to issue the writ. But it is alleged that the person who is restrained of his liberty is confined in Camp Douglas, over which the President of the United States has declared martial law to exist, and the question arises whether the President has power by such act to exclude the Courts from their ordinary jurisdiction in places where the State has not ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the General Government. On this question the Court holds:

That by the Constitution, power is vested in Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion, and that by the act of Congress 1795, and statutes since enacted, the President is necessarily constituted, in the first instance, the judge of the existence of the exigency, and is bound to act according to the belief of the facts. If he does so act and decide to call out the militia, his orders for this purpose are in strict conformity to the law; and it would seem to follow as a necessary consequence that every act done by a subordinate officer in obedience to such orders is equally justifiable. No provision is made for an appeal from or a review of the President's opinion. And whenever a law gives a discretionary power to any person to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of the facts, he is thereby constituted the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts. (3 Story's Com. on Const. 92; Martin *vs.* Mott 12 Wheat, 30, 1; the Federalist No. 29.) And further, by the Constitution the President is declared to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States, and being thus vested with power to determine the exigency and to command the forces called into the field to suppress insurrection, he is thereby vested with the sole and exclusive power (at least in the absence of legislation on the subject) of judging and determining the measures to be adopted in the accomplishment of the object in view; that, if there is power under the constitution to limit or restrain the President in the exercise of those prerogatives, it can only exist in Congress, and has not yet been exercised. And he is only responsible to the people for the abuse thereof by impeachment in the manner provided by the constitution.

That among the incidents of the powers thus vested, is the power to direct places within the jurisdiction of the loyal States, as well as in the insurrectionary States, to be occupied by the military of the United States for military purposes; and to proclaim martial law wherever in his judgment the exigencies and interests of the nation may require this extreme measure to be resorted to; that wherever martial law is thus declared to exist, the district subject to it becomes exclusively subject to the jurisdiction for the time being of the United States, so far as concerns the execution of civil process, and to the law governing in such cases, and the cases which may arise under such jurisdiction may be said to arise exclusively under the Constitution of the United States; that martial law thus proclaimed is constitutional law—that is to say, in accordance with the fundamental law of the land, and to be respected and enforced as such by all courts, functionaries and citizens; that if grievances result therefrom to the citizen, within that jurisdiction, they can only be redressed by a resort to those officers who are vested with jurisdiction to redress them. And as the salvation of the State may at times depend upon the stringent powers vested in the President, it is the duty of all good citizens to submit with cheerfulness, and wait with patience for the time to arrive when this exceptional state of things may give place once more to the reign of civil law.

Writ denied.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—The *Gartenlaube*, of Leipzig, publishes a highly interesting article on a numerous series of inventions, either executed or projected, by a clever German engineer, named William Bauer, for whom a national subscription is now in progress throughout Germany, to enable him to carry out a plan for raising sunken ships from the bottom of a river, harbor, etc. During the late war with Russia, Herr Bauer offered the Government of that country an invention, which, if realized, might have done incalculable mischief to the allied fleets. The invention consisted of a submarine corvette, carrying 24 guns, a model of which on a scale of 1-12th was executed by order of the Grand Duke Constantine. She was calculated for a crew of 80 men, for whom an atmosphere of 28,800 cubic feet of air was provided. The vessel was to sink as soon as she came within sight of the enemy's fleet, every port-hole and aperture of any kind being previously hermetically closed in an instant. Having got close to the enemy's ships, she was to emerge suddenly from the deep, pour her broadside into the vessel nearest hand, and then sink again, her short stay above water having been employed in turning off the vitiated air. Another contrivance of the same inventor, viz., an ice-cutting vessel, is now used in the Baltic; it is a flat-bottomed boat, carrying two circular saws at her bows, which cut their way through the ice, while, by another device, the blocks cut out are cast on one side. Herr Bauer also invented a floating revolving battery, which was received with but little favor until the *Monitor* broke the quiet slumbers of official wisdom, and led to an investigation of his plan. His battery consists of a floating wooden platform, crowned with an earthen parapet, slightly protected by a thin coat of tin-foil. Behind the parapet rises a bomb-proof tower revolving round an axis, the guns being fired by an electric battery. Another invention, not easy to describe, is one by which Herr Bauer gets up submarine electric cables, in order to subject them to the necessary repairs. This has not yet been tried.

—The Paris *Temps* publishes the following:

"King Louis of Bavaria, who abdicated after an insurrection in 1848, sees his family extensively affected by the dynastic changes which have taken place since 1859. His second son is Otho, the ex-King of Greece, born 1st June, 1815; his third son, Luitpold, is married to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; one of his daughters to the Duke of Modena, and one of his grandsons, or his youngest son, Adelbert, was to have succeeded Otho on the throne of Greece. Lastly, the Queen of Naples, and her sister, the Countess de Trani, belong to a collateral branch of the Royal family, that of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria. The House of Wittelsbach has, therefore, suffered most materially from the revolutions of Germany, Italy and Greece, and its members might give a second representation of the famous dinner at Venice mentioned in Voltaire's *Candide*."

—A curious question was raised at the Bow-street Police-office in London a few days since, regarding the copyright of engravings. Mr. Gambart, the eminent picture dealer, appeared to complain of a photographer who had taken copies of some of the most celebrated pictures, such as the "Horse Fair," of Rosa Bonheur; the "Light of the World," by Holman Hunt, etc., for all of which Mr. Gambart had paid large sums for the purpose of engraving; but the sale of those engravings had been quite stopped by the sale of photographs which had been taken from one of the engravings, and not from the original picture. The question of law as applicable to such a case was so novel that the magistrate reserved his decision.

—A Pesth letter says:—"The Austrian Government sells every year the surplus quantity of tobacco which it does not require for its manufactories, as all grown in Austria, must be sold by the growers to the Government at a price fixed on beforehand by the Government. The present very high price of the article in all markets has induced the authorities to effect those sales this year at an earlier period than usual, and a quantity of 26,000 quintals (1,300,000 kilogrammes) of Hungarian tobacco is about to be sold by public auction at Szegedin and at Pesth. The purchasers must enter into an engagement to export the quantity they may buy."

—The *Courrier de l'Ain* mentions the following curious fact: "At Thourette, in that department, the curé, who is now nearly eighty years of age, has always insisted, for the last thirty years, that the parents of every child be baptized should plant a fruit-tree of some kind or other. The result is that this commune, which was formerly very unproductive, now presents the appearance of an immense orchard.

—Letters state that two envoys from the Provisional Government of Athens have arrived at La Spezzia to obtain direct news of Garibaldi, and to express to the General the wishes felt by the Greek nation for his speedy recovery.

—Sir Henry Young, Governor of Tasmania, who is now in Paris, visited the Garden of Acclimatation, a few days since, and accepted a number of cocoons, of the ailantus silkworm, for the purpose of sending them to his colony.

—The Emperor of the French has received a letter from the Grand Duke of Baden, notifying to his Majesty the marriage of the Princess Leopoldine of Baden with Prince Hiermann of Hohenloche-Lanaenburg.

—A letter from Rome states that a deputation of the Committee of the Catholics' Lottery were last week received by the Pope, and presented to his Holiness a fifth offering of 12,000 crowns. That sum, added to the previous ones, makes a total of 50,000 Roman crowns about 260,000f.)

—The *Nationalités*, of Turin, announces the arrival in that city of M. M. Klapka, Kossuth, and Teleki, who it adds are preparing to start for Greece with a large number of Hungarians.

—The Japanese Ambassadors left Lisbon on the 25th ult. on board the French steam transport *Rhin*, to return to their own country *via* Alexandria.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7805, 7813, 7983, 8041, 8079, 8875. *Part II.*—Nos. 5716, 7594½, 8122, 8254½, 8298.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3119, 3015, 3115, 2949, 3133, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3169, 3171, 3175. *Part II.*—Nos. 292, 1860, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2816, 2818.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Teutonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.. 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

$75.—J. H. C.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SUTLERS

SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE

NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
11 o'clock THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) 28th inst.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant centre-tables, marble inlaid centre-tables, mahogany extension dining table, oak etageres, mahogany sideboard, mahogany dressing bureaus, work-stand, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, mahogany and black walnut washstands, black walnut marble-top washstands, mahogany easy chairs in hair cloth, sofas in hair cloth, divans in chintz, lounges in chintz, towel rack, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, comforters, &c., china, glass and crockery ware, oil-cloth, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, an elegant rosewood 6¾ octave piano, made by Buttkoffer, of beautiful tone.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORATIONS and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers, FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by P. MURRAY, No. 182 Pearl st., near Cedar.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very neat, capable and trustworthy girl, to do the general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing of a moderate size genteel family; is a valuable servant, and in neatness of appearance, efficiency and willingness of disposition, cannot fail to please; reference in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED. A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as a regular laundress, by a respectable woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook, understands English and French cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; eight years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart, tidy, and well-recommended young woman, desires a situation in City or country; is willing and obliging; a good cook and baker; and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; lived in one family, in the old country, for 15 years; good City references. Call for two days at No. 387 6th-av., corner of 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do the housework; two years' good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as cook in a first class family, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, boning, larding, jellies, creams, ices; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 7th-av., front room, third floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent cake, bread and biscuit maker; understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also understands all kinds of pastry and meat dishes, and is a good baker of all kinds of bread. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do waiting for a small family. Call at No. 191 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, by a most competent woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A TRUSTWORTHY person wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had several years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th-st., for two days, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AS NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; would take charge of an invalid lady; is competent to bring up an infant by hand; is a good sewer, or would take care of two growing children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the grocery.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, aged 18, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would assist with chamberwork; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at 120 East 16th-st., second door from 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman desires a situation in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work thoroughly in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AT CHARLES BEDELL'S SERVANT INSTITUTE, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., (late Bookham & Bedell's, No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found several German and English first-class Protestant cooks, also Catholic and Protestant cooks to assist with the washing and ironing; likewise chambermaids, laundresses and seamstresses, and girls for general housework; also waitermen, coachmen and gardeners.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A PARTY TEN YEARS IN THE IRON IMporting trade, but for the past three years acting as agent for a manufacturing establishment in the hardware line, desires an engagement with some iron manufacturing, hardware or commission-agency house; has a personal acquaintance with the iron and hardware trade in New-England, New-York State, and largely in the West. Will give first-class reference, both in New-York and Boston. Address BOSTON, New-York Post-office.

AS ENTRY OR GENERAL CLERK.—A young man of integrity, who speaks French fluently, wishes an entry or general clerkship, or is disposed to accept a subordinate position, and let his advancement depend upon his merits. Reference to good houses. Address A. C. K., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; has lived in some of the first-class families in this City; is fully capable of taking charge of horses and carriages; will be disengaged on the 1st of the month; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last five years. Address JOHN BREWER, No. 64 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, and one who can dress hair; French or German preferred. Apply at the New-York Hotel, on Friday and Saturday, from 10½ to 12 noon, at the door on Waverley-place.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER THAT CAN speak Spanish and English. Apply to A. LIGIER, No. 36 East Houston-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN & SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN & SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st.,
And No. 440 West-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' CLAIMS collected and information furnished by J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., New-York, and No. 30 4½-st., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 6¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 11th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street: south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 69; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 166; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way distant between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

jy4-law6mF*
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.

M. MORGAN & SON.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1862.
HENRY MORGAN,
EDWARD MORGAN,
CHARLES MORGAN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For the speedy and permanent Cure of Private Diseases, Urethral Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians, with entire success, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each Box contains six dozen Pills. Price $1.

DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SELF-ABUSE, PRIVATE DISEASES, &c., a Pamphlet of 50 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.

Sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency. Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,21 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 25 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS OF CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchasers of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the third day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the tenth day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.

FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000
AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c., &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.

This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of

E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO WELL-BUILT houses, 75 feet from the southeast corner of 52d-st. and 3d av., three stories, high stoop, with all modern improvements; each 17½x50; lot one-half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A TASTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Maplewood, near South Orange; also sixteen acres of land near the above; containing some of the most beautiful building sites in the country. Terms easy. Apply at the drug-store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The attention of capitalists desiring to invest in valuable property in the vicinity of New-York is invited to the sale of the well-known Anthony Johnson farm, situate on the south side of Staten Island. The farm contains 128 acres, consisting of valuable farmland, woodland and meadow; and is one of the best farms on the island. It is located near the outer bay, within a short distance of the New-Dorp station of the Staten Island Railroad, and commands a fine view of the outer bay and ocean, and would make a very desirable gentleman's residence. Sale to take place Dec. 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court-house, in the village of Richmond. For further particulars, apply to H. B. METCALFE, Referee, Richmond Village, Staten Island; or JOHN C. THOMPSON, Quarantine Landing; or to H. W. ROBINSON, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York. See auction sales.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALF, ESQ., Referee, at the Court House in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson at New Dorp adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 128 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County *Gazette*. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st. New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent, $300 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE IN A desirable location, South Brooklyn. Price, from $5,000 to $7,000. Address R. H., Box 136 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—NOT LESS THAN TWENTY feet wide, high stoop, between 3d and 8th avs., and below 42d-st.; rent about $600. Address, with particulars, J. A. C., Box No. 2,773 New-York Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
The second of the series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
OF
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BAND,
Will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1862.

Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the Regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES,
Of Trinity College, Dublin,
Will deliver his first oration in Brooklyn on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.
Subject:
MILTON,
THE PATRIOT, STATESMAN, PROSE WRITER AND POET.
SYLLABUS.

Introduction—Milton's Youth—His Life at St. Paul's School and Cambridge—Milton in Italy—His Interview with Galileo—He returns to England—The Contest between the People and the King—Milton's grand choice—Which side would we have chosen?—Milton's intense love of Country and of Freedom—Misrepresentations and Calumnies of Johnson—Their cause—Milton's Prose Works—Their excellencies and defects—His Writings on Divorce—His View of the Dignity of Literature—The Education and Mission of the true Poet—The truest Sources of his Inspiration—Milton contrasted with Goethe and Byron—Is the age of Poetry gone?—Poem of Comus—His Minor Poems—The Hymn on the Nativity—Sampson Agonistes—Paradise Regained and Paradise Lost—Milton in his Poverty, Blindness and Old Age—The secret of his fortitude when he had "fallen upon evil tongues and evil days"—Retrospect of his Life and its purpose—Great Lessons which they teach us—Conclusion.

Admission	25 cents
Reserved numbered seats in parquet and balcony	50 cents

Tickets can be obtained at ROSE'S bookstore, Atlantic-st., and at LENT'S music-store, Fulton-st., and at the Academy. The Box Office will be open from 9 until 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, where seats can be secured.

MR. DE CORDOVA.

Referring to his published "Card," begs to announce that he will repeat his Humorous Lecture,
"MR. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
At Niblo's Saloon,
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 29th inst.,
when the Course tickets which were not used on Tuesday last will be available.

Single admission, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 precisely.

The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended on this occasion.

The future Lectures of the Course will be held at Niblo's Saloon (instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously advertised) as follows:

Long Branch—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
Old and New New-York—TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

FAIR.—THE YOUNG LADIES OF CLASSES A and C, of the Junior Department, 12th-st. School, will hold a Fair at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, during the day, and SATURDAY, day and evening, of this week, for the benefit of our soldiers. All donations of refreshments or fancy articles, will be thankfully received. Such donations may be sent to Mr. PULLMAN, at the Institute, on or before the 28th. Tickets may be obtained at the door for 10 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $109 and $86: Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 13.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	50 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
CORDIER.
THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 28—TENTH OPERA NIGHT.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's DINORAH, and for MONDAY, THE LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
will be produced for the third time THIS EVENING, with
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.

NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. H. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. Cordier	as	Dinorah	Mlle. Morensi	as	1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli	as	Corentin	Miss Stockton	as	2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio	as	Hoel	Sig. Susini	as	The Hunter

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

Conductor and Musical Director.........Signor MUZIO

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to await its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will on this occasion be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, fourth and last night of DINORAH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-NORMA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.
Début of the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA LORINI.
Second appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
Only night of Bellini's tragic Opera of
NORMA.

LORINI	Norma	MORENSI	Adalgisa
MACCAFERRI	Pollione	SUSINI	Orovesa

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FORTY-SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 28,
First time of Lortzing's charming comic opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUETZ,)
Which will be produced with a splendid cast and the most perfect ensemble.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, Adams'
THE POSTILLION OF LONGJUMEAU.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
with a programme of extraordinary attractions.

Admission	50 cents
Reserved Seats	25 cents extra
Family Circle	25 cents

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.

By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¼. Tickets 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.

Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Inquire at BRADLEY'S stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, J. U., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........Wm. Wheatley.
THE FOURTH NIGHT OF THE
RE-ENGAGEMENT
OF
EDWIN FORREST.
HIS THIRD APPEARANCE
IN THE
Powerful traditional Shakespearean Tragedy of
MACBETH.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1862,
MACBETH,
with a
MOST POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PARTS.

EDWIN FORREST .... as	MACBETH
Macduff	Mr. J. McCullough
Banquo	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Macbeth	Madame Ponisi
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1862,
SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MATILDA HERON,
In her thrillingly intense character of
CAMILLE.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performances will commence at 7¼ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

PRICES.

Admission	50 cents.
Secured Parquet Stalls	75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,)	25 cents.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA.

Mr. DE CORDOVA begs to announce that he will repeat his Humorous Lecture,
"MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY,"
at NIBLO'S SALOON,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, 29th inst.,
when the Course tickets, which were not used on Tuesday last, will be available.

Single admission, 50 cents. No tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

The free list, with the exception of the Press, will be suspended on this occasion.

The future lectures of the Course will be held
at NIBLO'S SALOON,
(instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously advertised,) as follows:
"LONG BRANCH"—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.
"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK"—TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance in Broadway and in Thirteenth-st.
Doors open at half past seven, begin at eight and over before eleven o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
SECOND TIME, LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
(By Colman, the Elder,) the
JEALOUS WIFE,

With a highly successful and novel cast, that attracted at the first representation a very large and gratified assemblage.

Mr. Oakly	Mr. Charles Fisher
Major Oakly	Mr. John Gilbert
Charles Oakly	Mr. Reynolds
Russet	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Trinket	Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Beagle	Mr. Young
Captain O'Cutter	Mr. Norton
William	Mr. Parsloe
David	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Oakly	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freelove	Miss Fanny Morant
Harriet	Miss Madeline Henriques
Toilet	Mrs. Reeves
Chambermaid	Miss Carman

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—(Third time)—
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY—(First time)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—(First time this season)—LOVE FOR LOVE.
THURSDAY—(Fourteenth time)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the very successful comedy,
CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the crowd unable to obtain admission last evening, the GREAT HOLIDAY BILL will be repeated

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Nov. 28.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
In three of their most attractive pieces, abounding in
SONGS, CHORUSES, AND DANCES.
This evening the performance will commence with the beautiful drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.

Rody O'Connor	Mr. Barney Williams
Kitty Killeen	Mrs. Barney Williams

To be followed by the charming burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE.

Prince Doloroso	Mrs. Barney Williams

To conclude with the roaring farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney	Mr. Barney Williams

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.

References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST AND teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music, by a lady who has formerly been engaged in a Southern institute for advanced pupils; the best reference given as to ability and experience; is competent to instruct in French and Latin; also, wishes to board in a family where music lessons would be deemed compensation. Address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 20 West 28th-st.

AS INSTRUCTOR.—A YOUNG SWISS GENtleman wishes to obtain an agreeable home, in an American family, where his instructions in the French and German languages would be considered as part equivalent for his board. Address HELVETIA, Box No. 918 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO FRONT bedrooms, on the second floor, large and well furnished, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—UNTIL MAY, for a pleasant family requiring four rooms; location and accommodations must be unexceptionable; a house without children preferred. This is a good opportunity for a family of good social position to reduce expenses. Reference given and required. Address STUART W. DUDLEY, New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—with or without board, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen; also, small room for one person; $1 per week. No boarders nor children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 28 and 29, 1862,
THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
THE SEA KING,
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
And the laughable Comic Burletta,
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
EACH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EACH EVENING at 7¼.

The following brilliant novelties and curiosities will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening:

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
New and beautiful
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CHILD PIANIST.
IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
SIGNOR ABELLA, and others.
In an entirely new and brilliant programme.
Tickets $1. Children, half price.
No extra charge for secured seats, the sale of which will commence THIS MORNING.
MISS CARRENO
Will perform the following pieces:
BARCAROLLA, by Thalberg.
FANTASIA "LUCIA," by Prudent.
RONDO CAPRICCIOSO, by Mendelssohn.
FANTASIA, "I due Foscari," by Rosellen.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
THE ONLY PRIVATE SKATING POND
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES OF GROUND,
located between 4th and 5th-avs., 57th and 59th-sts.

The Pond will be opened under the management of OSCAR F. OATMAN, Esq., late President of the Washington Skating Pond of Brooklyn.

Only a limited number of persons of character and respectability will be received as subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets	2 50
Minor, under 15 years	5 00

Tickets for sale at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway. All communications must be addressed to the principal office.

JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.

MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM AND some cash wanted, in exchange for a good and valuable business in this City. Address Box No. 488 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A FIRST-CLASS vessel of about 400 tons, for a voyage to New-Orleans and back. Apply at No. 86 West-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN ON THE evening of Nov. 17, in going from Catharine ferry to Houston-st., a double-back gold lever watch, No 3,664, Jno. Harrison, Liverpool, maker. By leaving the same at No. 76 Washington-st., Brooklyn, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

LOST—IN A BROADWAY AND TWENTY-THIRD-street, or East Broadway stage, a ladies' gold open-faced WATCH. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to S. MACKRILL, No. 85 East Broadway.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Further Tidings of the Alabama.

The British Government Proposes to Fulfill Its Neutral Obligations.

Speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

The Case of the Blanche---Attitude of France and England.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt MIREHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 12th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 13th November, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated in their prominent features by the *Africa* at Cape Race and Halifax.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at about 11 A. M. on the 9th inst.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.

The *Kangaroo* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 12th inst.

The British, as well as the French Press, was engaged, at the time the *City of Washington* sailed, in the discussion of the French project of mediation or intervention, at that time only rumored.

Mr. SLIDELL is said to be very assiduous in his attendance upon M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* says that foreign Powers have no right to interfere in America, and that they cannot interfere except by offering such advice as Russia has offered throughout the contest.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had resolved to memorialize the Government in favor of the abolition of commercial blockades.

The majority of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in a quiet manner on the 10th inst. throughout England. A "gazette extraordinary" announces that the Prince is appointed a General, and that Gens. Sir E. BLAKENEY, Viscount GOUGH, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord CLYDE are created Field-Marshals. A large number of naval and military officers are made Knights of the Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, &c.

The *Western News* states that the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall had been making up the financial accounts of the Duchy previous to the Prince taking personal possession as Duke of Cornwall, and that the revenue derived from the Duchy amounts to about £500,000 sterling.

In the Court of Queen's Bench a rule absolute had been granted against GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for the payment of the costs of his trial and removal of his street railway in London, and a rule *nisi* was granted against his bail to show cause why the recognizance should not be estreated.

The Countess of Elgin would shortly leave England to join her husband in India. The rumor, therefore, that he intended to retire from the Governor Generalship are supposed to be unfounded.

Mr. JONAS WEBB, the great breeder of sheep, is dead.

A letter writer in the *Times* contends that the worst period of trial in the cotton crisis is clearly passed.

The *Paris Patrie* alludes to an alleged illegal boarding of a French merchant vessel off the Coast of Africa by the British war steamer *Dart*, and says the English Government must give satisfaction.

The Paris papers assert that the American Government has ordered the authorities at New-Orleans to facilitate the exportation of cotton.

The *Moniteur* publishes statistics showing an immense increase, both ways, in the trade between England and France.

GARIBALDI had been conveyed to Pisa at the recommendation of his physicians, and the latest bulletin of his health was satisfactory.

The Chief of the Secret Police at Warsaw, M. TELLKER, had been found stabbed to death on a landing in his own house. His ears had been cut off. The perpetrator of the deed had not been discovered.

It is stated that the principal members of the monarchical party in Greece are all agreed to offer the crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

The Greek National Assembly will meet on the 23d of December. The Senate is to be dissolved.

The October mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa had reached Liverpool. Trade was generally reported dull all along the coast, but at Fernando Po and Bathurst it was improving.

The Spanish schooner *Catalina* was captured as she was entering the Whydah for slaves.

At Abeokuta most of the factories had been washed down, and property to a considerable amount destroyed by heavy rains. An attack on the place by the King of Dahomy was shortly expected.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

SHE IS AGAIN SEEN AT SEA.

The ship *Granite State*, from New-York, at Liverpool, reports that she saw the *Alabama* on Oct. 29, in lat. 46° 30', lon. 56°. She was lying to, hull down, to the westward, when first seen, and bore down to the *Granite State*. The ship was under single reefs, shook them out, and hoisted maintopgallant sails. Toward dusk it came on very squally, and the *Alabama* took in her topsails and lay to under fore and aft sails.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND EARL RUSSELL.

The following is the correspondence which had taken place between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Office, in regard to the doings of the rebel steamer *Alabama*:

To the Rt. Hon. Earl Russell, etc., etc.:

"MY LORD—I have been requested by the Council of this Chamber to inform you that they have brought before them the facts of the destruction at sea, in one case, and of seizure and release under ramsom bond in another case, of British property on board Federal vessels, (the *Manchester* and the *Tonawanda*,) by an armed cruiser sailing under the Confederate flag, the particulars of which have been already laid before your Lordship. As the question is one of serious importance to the commerce of this country, the Council wish me most respectfully to solicit the favor of your Lordship's acquainting them for the information of the mercantile community, what in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government is the position of the owners of such property, in those and other similar cases. Submitting this question with every respect to your Lordship, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CHILTON,
President Chamber of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, 6th Nov., 1862.

To Thomas Chilton, Esq., Chamber of Commerce Liverpool:

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., calling attention to the recent proceedings of the armed vessel *Alabama*, with regard to British property on board the Federal vessels *Manchester* and *Tonawanda*, and requesting the opinion of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the position of the owners of such property in those and other similar cases which may arise; and I am to request that you will inform the Council of the Chamber of Commerce that the matter is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 7, 1862.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MORE OBSERVANT OF NEUTRALITY.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Nov. 11.

Last week there was considerable excitement in the town of Birmingham from the fact that a well-known shipping firm in Liverpool had declined any longer to convey by their vessels numerous packages of rifles shipped as hardware, for the use of the Federal Government. Whether the Customs authorities had received instructions from the Government in this instance to stop the further shipment of these goods we have not been able to learn; but we have every reason to believe, from information we received yesterday, that *the British Government have lately received dispatches from the United States, remonstrating in strong terms for allowing the building of Confederate gunboats at British ports*, and while professing strict neutrality to openly allow British steamers to convey contraband of war *en route* to the Southern States. This information seems, to some extent, to be correct, as advices received from Queenstown yesterday state that the Government officials at that port had seized the Liverpool steamer *Antona*, 319 tons burden, which sailed from this port on the 4th inst., for Havana and Nassau, for taking on board ammunition, on the supposition that it was intended for the use of the Confederate States. We scarcely think our Government is justified in adopting this course of procedure, after openly allowing the agents of the Federal States to obtain unlimited supplies in this country for their use. But if instructions have been issued to stop the further shipment of war material from British ports, we trust that they will be carried out in that spirit of fairness which has hitherto at all times been shown by our merchants and manufacturers, so that as regards the future supplies of war stores for the American continent, the Federals should have no advantage over the Government of the Confederate States—as the merchants of the South have at all times shown a spirit and enterprise worthy of a free people.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

SPEECHES OF LORDS PALMERSTON AND BROUGHAM.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London (Alderman ROSE) took place with the usual formalities on the 10th instant—the 9th being Sunday. The customary banquet an Guildhall was a magnificent affair, but the speeches were without political significance.

Lord PALMERSTON confined himself to mere commonplace remarks. Alluding to the distress in the manufacturing districts, he said: "It may be hoped that the cause of that distress may not be long continued; although it must be owned that there is not at present any immediate prospect that more humane feelings and kindlier sentiments are likely to prevail between the contending parties on the American continent. But we may trust that India will furnish us to a certain degree with that raw material which is essential to the industry of our manufacturing population. [Cheers.] And if these products which India may transmit to us shall be sedulously used in this country, and we be not tempted by the wants of other countries to send that cotton away as fast as it arrives. I trust that that part of our own empire may find the means of supplying in some measure the necessities which the civil war in America has created."

Lord BROUGHAM spoke as follows regarding America: "That cruel and unnatural civil war which is afflicting us so many miles off, is one of the most lamentable events of our day. I do not pretend to know more than my noble friend at the head of the Government, who has admitted that he cannot predict any speedy termination of this conflict. England and France have looked with perfect feelings of kindness and friendship toward both of the contending parties, for which reason, perhaps, they are not much liked by either. [Laughter.] But if there be little chance of any effectual advice being given, or of any intervention of another description being come to by the Powers of Europe, at least let them listen to their own advocates in this country—we, who supported them half a century ago, when no one else said a word in their favor—we, who were charged with being almost seditious, if not treasonable, advocates of America as against our own country in the disputes then existing; let them listen to our advice, to our strong and earnest entreaty, that they would as speedily as possible put an end to this cruel and unnatural war. And I will tell them that besides the ordinary evils of war—besides the waste of blood and treasure, the suffering of every kind, the anxieties and miseries involved upon the whole country, and which they ought, by all means, speedily to terminate, there is another risk which they run, and which they run more and more every month that this contest is continuing—I mean the increased number of armed men habituated to bloodshed, rapine, and every sort of violence, and in whom these habits are becoming their second and savage nature. Then we shall see the whole of America consist of armed men brought up in war, and in the habits which war engenders. There is nothing worse than the tyranny of an armed mob. [Cheers.] Theirs would be the worst kind of yoke under which men could live, and the worst foe to civil liberty. For Heaven's sake, for their own sake, for humanity's sake, I trust they will escape a fate at once so deplorable and so degrading. [Cheers.]

The Diplomatic Corps was not very strongly represented. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, was not present.

THE CASE OF THE BLANCHE

ATTITUDE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Paris Patrie.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The affair of the *Blanche* and *Montgomery* threatens to assume serious proportions. Spain, in view of the fratricidal struggle of the United States, comprehends the weight she can throw into the balance by opening the ports and arsenals of the Antilles to the Confederates. Pushed to extremes by her lively sympathy with the South, she seems determined to profit by the circumstance, and show herself as evangelic in language as in act. Agreeably to orders issued by the Minister of Marine, two frigates, two corvettes, and two sloops-of-war prepare to reinforce the squadron of Havana, which, with this addition, and by summoning also the divisions now at Vera Cruz and Montevideo, will be able to muster a score of vessels and four hundred guns. However insignificant these figures may be compared with the resources of the United States, it cannot be denied that in the relative situation of the two countries, Spain, sustained by her right and by public opinion, will be in a position to embarrass the Nationals very seriously, by joining their enemy. These considerations cannot escape the perspicacity of President LINCOLN, and lead to the belief that the Government of Washington will hasten to disavow the conduct of Capt. HUNTER, and yield all desirable satisfaction.

Gen. DULEE, who sets out in a few days for Havana, has received emphatic instructions to act in the business with the utmost vigor.

BRITISH OPINION UPON THE CASE OF THE BLANCHE.

From the London Times.

The commander of the American cruiser and his subordinates were wrong from first to last, and their conduct was one continuous tissue of illegality. It was illegal to give chase to the *Blanche* at all with any other object than that of ascertaining her nationality, and whether or not her cargo was the property of neutral owners. It was flagrantly illegal to pursue and capture a vessel within the limits of neutral territory, even though that vessel should have been a ship-of-war flying the Confederate flag, and should have left one of the Confederate ports with a hostile intent. "There is no exception," says WHEATON, "to the rule that every voluntary entrance into neutral territory with hostile purposes is absolutely unlawful," and if unlawful where the vessel chased is armed and belongs to an enemy, how much more unlawful where it is a merchantman belonging to another neutral Power? It was absolutely illegal and palpably absurd to confound the law of blockade with the law of contraband, by claiming the right of seizing as "contraband" a class of goods which never was included in any definition of contraband hitherto propounded by the most bigoted advocates of belligerent rights. It would have been equally illegal, and no less absurd, to deal with them as contraband, even had they been arms and munitions of war, inasmuch as they were *in transitu*, not to a hostile, but to a neutral port. Lastly, it was not only illegal, but manifestly piratical, to burn, not even on the high seas, but in neutral waters, a ship which, had she been owned by the enemy, was inviolable under Spanish protection; which, had she been an enemy's ship beyond that protection, should have been carried into port for adjudication; and which, being a neutral ship laden with a neutral cargo, sailing to a neutral destination, and then in neutral waters, was no more liable to be thus destroyed than if she had been lying at Spithead. It should be observed that though the act of incendiarism may not be clearly traced to the boarding party, the fire did not break out till after the officer in command of it had asserted an arbitrary right to deal with the *Blanche* as he pleased. It is strange that while the New-York Chamber is exclaiming against the destruction of Federal property by the *Alabama* without the intervention of a Prize Court, regardless of the fact that the harbors of her own country are closed against her, a Federal cruiser should be treating neutral property in the same way without the same, or any other, excuse.

While we know not how to extenuate the enormity of this outrage, we will do the Washington Government the justice to say that we acquit them of all complicity in it. We have already expressed our opinion upon the bad taste shown in giving Capt. WILKES a responsible command on the very station where he had formerly disgraced himself; but the instructions recently issued by the Naval Department show a due regard for justice and neutral rights. *We have every hope, therefore, that this gross piece of filibustering will not only be disavowed but redressed.* The Spaniards have already acted with becoming energy. When the Captain-General of Cuba heard that the Alcade had received a slap on the face, and that the authority of Spain had been challenged with vulgar insolence on her own shores, he ordered out a Spanish frigate to exact reprisals on the spot. His Government has not shown less of the old Castilian spirit. They have demanded the punishment of the officers concerned in this affair, and have reinforced their squadron with five men-of-war. It is confidently expected that the matter will be adjusted, but this confidence arises from the conciliatory tone of the American Minister at Madrid, rather than from any disposition to accept an evasive apology. *We may be sure that Lord Russell has taken proper steps to obtain satisfaction for the insult to the British flag and the injury done to British interests.* Capt. SMITH estimates his losses at some £40,000; but whether the proceeds of the damaged cotton and of the *Blanche's* hull have to be deducted from this we are unable to say. In such cases there is nothing vindictive in asking for adequate compensation, nor is there anything humiliating in conceding it. The former is the duty of a Sovereign Power toward its own subjects; the latter is the most satisfactory evidence which a Government can give that its subordinates have entirely mistaken its wishes and intentions. We cannot conceive that any doubt can arise among jurists as to the character of this act. In the *Trent* case there was a certain color of right, for Messrs MASON and SLIDELL were either rebels or enemies, and might have been lawfully arrested had they not been in a neutral ship. But here everything—ship, flag, destination, place of capture and burning—all were neutral, and more international rights were violated in broad daylight than a casuist would have thought of combining in a single hypothetical case. To justify such a proceeding would indeed be, as Mr. SEWARD said, on a former occasion, to reverse the whole tenor of American policy in the interpretation of maritime law, and to leave the United States without an answer to the most extravagant pretensions of belligerents in the event of their being neutral in any future war.

DON PACIFICO APPEALS TO NAPOLEON III.

To His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III:

An All-wise Providence has, from a combination of circumstances, secured to you a controlling European position. Already from developed statesmanship, and trust in the Almighty as the only reliable counsellor, you have placed France high among the nations of the earth. On the day of my arrival in Europe I had the honor to address the European Governments, through Liverpool and London journals, as an independent representative of the American people, asking for united government friendly mediation in American affairs, through an invitation for a convention of foreign delegates favorable to international arbitration and peace. In the opinion of Ex-President BUCHANAN, "friendly interference is justifiable;" also in the opinion of Ex-President Fillmore, "A convention is the only final means of a settlement of the national difficulties," as expressed to me in interviews. I also directed attention to the unproclaimed policy of the Administration at Washington, and showed that the war was not a failure of American institutions, but a contest on the part of the South to maintain a constitutional slave-right jurisdiction. They are, without doubt, willing to surrender Slavery to European action or a just ruling Northern sentiment. Since then people and governments have been startled with an unexampled precedent of despotic power freeing the slave—over constitutional protection; in the language of my communication published in the London *Standard*, "unconstitutional, inconsistent, exterminating slave policy—instead of union—demanding the prompt repudiation of the American people, and condemnation of European Governments." In this increasing complication of national matters as connected with the American war, I take the ground that an additional, unanswerable argument, favoring foreign action, has been made by the President in his late speech, "that he was aware of the solemn responsibility he had taken, trusted in God he had made no mistake, the people and the world must decide, perhaps act,"—thus a direct invitation. The English Press and people condemn the proclamation, yet disapprove of Slavery, showing a commendable principle in judgment overruling prejudice. In fact, the sustaining of the President under the slave-war policy is the destruction of the bulwark of all government and justice, and inviting an Almighty just vengeance upon the age. Your position and that of France to Italy is that of President LINCOLN and the American Republic to Slavery. He has taken a fatal step; while not accomplishing the humane purpose of "GREELY," he has secured to himself—from an immutable law that punishes in a departure from right—the monument of a weak and unjust ruler. You pause, perhaps, to heed GARIBALDI. Sir, can you in justice to the Church, forsake the Pope? Can you, in justice to the South and the Constitution of the United States, sustain the "slave Emancipation Proclamation?" No. The position, then, of GARIBALDI seems timely and wise, international settlement protecting France, relieving you of weighty responsibility, and affording an example to America to do likewise as to Slavery. To conclude: The determination of the South not to yield her position for independence, and that of the North for freedom to the slave, demand international action. First—Shall the American Republic be sustained upon one or two governments? Second—Shall Slavery be maintained or abolished? I urge this further from the powerless character of the proclamation without a Southern recognition, as is Southean independence without a Northern recognition. Independent of this, slavery cannot be abolished by civil enactment; it can only be outgrown. Law cannot give manhood to infancy. Capacity alone gives right. With the unfolding capacity of the negro a just Government should offer to guard its outlet. I then, in the name of humanity, with a strong appeal for international friendly intercourse in the American war, believing the slave will be free, demand that somewhere upon the American continent, or distributed portions of foreign lands, the nations of the earth shall claim homes for the enfranchised negro. To secure an end so humane, so just, so indispensable to human progress—to abate the horrors of a fratricidal war—to restore harmony and peace to the American people—I invoke the all-powerful aid of the Empire of France, under the direction of its present wise ruler, to inaugurate a movement resulting in arbitrating the differences between the conflicting sections of my country.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT,
Of Colorado Territory, U. S. of America.

MORLEY'S Hotel, London, Oct. 14, 1862.

Acknowledgments

The following subscriptions in aid of the Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers have been received by the Committee appointed by the New-York Produce Exchange, Nov. 12, 1862:

RECEIVED BY EDWARD CROMWELL.

Wm. D. Mangan	$25	H. Newlin	3
Edward Cromwell	15	A. W. Elliott	5
L. M. Hoffman	15	J. W. Padden	5
Wm. Panson	15	P. Neefus	5
H. Hill	5	H. H. Salmon	5
Ed. Vanderhoff	5	J. W. Thorne	5
Whittlesey & Sherwood	5	W. A. Fleeman	5
W. F. George	5	J. M. Fiske	10
M. C. Treadwell	10	Foster J. Weeks	5
Henry W. Smith	10	H. D. Walbridge	6
Cash	5	W. C. Frost	5
J. L. Baldwin	5	Jno. Ferguson	5
N. B. Collins	2	M. H. Rose	5
Daniel Cromwell, Jr.	15	J. M. Motley	6
Van Boskerk, Rowe & Butler	5	J. B. Herrick & Son	25
C. Clapp & Co.	5	J. C. Woodward	5
John J. Marvin	15	Total	$265

RECEIVED BY A. E. M'ILVAINE.

B. R. McIlvaine	$25	TOTALS:	
A. E. McIlvaine	25	Total, E. C.	$265
Cash	5	Total, A. E. McI.	95
Cash	10	Total, F. W.	135
Cash	10		
Cash	10	Total	$495
Cash	10	3 barrels Provisions.	
Total	$95		

RECEIVED BY F. WOODRUFF.

S. Thompson's Nephew	$20	Williams & Guion	$15
F. Brose	5	F. D. Moulton	5
W. J. Storms	5	R. P. Getty & Son, 1 bbl. pork	
Todd & Co	10	Purden & Ward, 1 bbl. beef	
H. Nesmith	10	Geo. D. Cragin, 1 bbl. beef, $5	
Howland & Frothingham	10	Woodruff & Robinson	25
Woodruff & Co.	25		
Total		3 bbls. Provisions and	$135

In acknowledging the above most liberal donation of $495, together with provisions, from the members of the Corn Exchange, the lady managers would also add their heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-first-street, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, Pastor, for a collection of $50, taken up on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. OLIVE M. DEVOE,
Secretary Union Home School,
No. 20 East Forty-second-street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

More About the Bounty Frauds.

It will be remembered that four men, named MCCAFFREY, LYNCH, MATHEWS and MAGUIRE, were recently arrested upon a charge of having obtained, by fraudulent means, from divers parties in this City, a large amount of bounty money. The accused were soon after sent to Fort Columbus. On Wednesday last they were set at liberty by the order of Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, before whom the parties were brought upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Yesterday Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct Police, aided by Officer TAYLOR, rearrested the entire party upon the same charge. They were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held for trial.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. Foote, of Vermont, passed through this City yesterday morning, stopping at the Astor for breakfast.

Hon. J. Collamer and family, of Vermont, and Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel late in the afternoon of yesterday.

Capts. Hibbart and Currie, of Gen. Grover's Staff, and Le Roy C. Partridge, of Seneca Falls, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A GANG OF JUVENILE PILFERERS DISPERSED—ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RECEIVER.—For some time past many of the down-town merchants have had considerable amounts of goods stolen from them, by an organized band of young thieves, most of whom live in the First Ward. On Wednesday Officer Fincke, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct, made a raid on the young rascals and arrested six boys, ranging from 10 to 14 years of age, who gave their names as Wm. Gleason, Edward Ryan, Dennis McCarty, Philip McCall, Wm. Roscome, and John Fallon. Two of them had stolen each an odd boot from the store of JOHN MORTON, No. 122 Greenwich-street, and as the boy GLEASON alleges, sold them to Mrs. MARY LOCKHEIMER, of Rector-street. GLEASON confessed to Capt. DECAMP, to selling the boots to Mrs. L. for $1 each, when, as he says, she induced him and his confederates to return to Mr. MORTON'S store, and steal the boots to match those previously taken. By so doing, she would have two pairs of boots. GLEASON also stated that this gang of thieves have long been in the habit of selling stolen goods to Mrs. LOCKHEIMER, who even went so far as to indicate what articles she wanted them to steal. He says Mrs. LOCKHEIMER complained that they did not steal cloth enough, and wished them to bring her more dry goods. On the testimony of the boys, Mrs. LOCKHEIMER was arrested, and the whole party were subsequently arraigned before Alderman HALL, who committed four of the boys and discharged the others (MCCARTY and MCCALL.) Mrs. LOCKHEIMER, who claims to be a woman of the highest respectability, was also required to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer before the Court of General Sessions. The juvenile delinquents complained of are in the habit of sleeping in boxes, barrels, &c., when they can do no better. In one old rookery entered by the officer were found nearly a dozen boys, all asleep in one bed.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFTER.—A young woman, named MARY BROWN, was taken into custody Wednesday by an officer of the Broadway Squad, charged with having been extensively engaged in the business of "shoplifting," as it is termed, on Broadway, Bowery and Grand-street. A large amount of property, consisting of shoes, furs, laces, silks, cutlery, &c., were found in her possession when arrested. Though only about 18 years of age, she is an old offender, and is well known to the Police as one of the most industrious and successful shoplifters who ply their vocation in this City. She was taken before Alderman HALL at the Tombs Police Court, and after an examination, was fully committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.

FIRST REGIMENT SEYMOUR LIGHT INFANTRY—COL. HENRY F. LIEBENAU.—This popular organization is fast filling up, under the auspices of a number of distinguished citizens. Col. HENRY F. LIEBENAU, the originator of the above organization, is an experienced and able officer, and was formerly attached to the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia. Among the few regiments now organizing this is one of the most deserving, and is likely to be filled at a day sufficiently early to help to crush this horrid rebellion. We know of no man better fitted for the Colonelcy of this fine regiment than HENRY F. LIEBENAU, the originator of the Seymour Light Infantry. The officers attached to the regiment are gentlemen, and many of them have seen service on the battlefield.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—The body of BENJAMIN DISBROW MCLYMAN, boatman at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was Wednesday grappled up in the Staten Island ferry slip, at Pier No. 1, East River. It appears that he was taken a passenger from Staten Island to Bay Ridge, L. I., in a small boat, and from thence he proceeded to the Hamilton-avenue ferry and crossed over to this City on board the ferry-boat. He stated to an acquaintance belonging to the boat that he was going on board the Staten Island boat to sleep. The supposition is that while attempting to get on the boat he fell overboard. There were no marks of violence visible on the body.

FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—The Ladies' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, announce that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather during the past week, the Fair for the benefit of the Church will continue open at the corner of Fifth-avenue and West Twenty-third-street, (Fifth-avenue Hotel,) until and including Saturday, Nov. 29—day and evening. The Association hopes the patronage of the public may be continued, in consideration of the objects involved, and their interest and importance to all true Christians.

THE ITALIAN SOCIETY.—This highly respectable Society, composed of professors, doctors, lawyers, artists, merchants, mechanics, &c., natives of Italy, held an interesting meeting at the Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening. In the evening Gens. GARIBALDI and AVEZZANA, were elected honorary presidents of the Society, and MINNOTTI GARIBALDI honorary member. The objects of this society are those of benevolence and mutual improvement, and every Italian in our midst of good character (and none other is admitted) would do well to become a member.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—A large gathering of citizens and property-owners in the Twelfth Ward recently formed an Eighth-avenue Improvement Association. Of this body, a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Elm Park Hotel, when animated addresses were made by Mr. THOMAS MANSON, the Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM DUNNING, and others, and resolutions adopted demanding the extension of the Eighth-avenue Road to Harlem, and urging the Common Council to compel the Company to the completion of that enterprise.

THE TAX ON ENAMELED CLOTH.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in answer to an inquiry from Messrs. HAMM & ROSENHEIM, of this City, states that "the tax upon the manufacture of such enameled cloth as compares with the sample sent in your letter should be assessed upon the increased value of the Cotton cloth of which it is made. See first proviso of last paragraph of 75th section, Excise law." The decision is signed by Commissioner BOUTWELL.

THANKSGIVING.—We are sorry to say that about 150 poor boys, at the Newsboys's Home, had only two beef-tongues to dine on this Thanksgiving Day, the Superintendent not having received one cent to provide the poor fellows with a dinner.

ATTENTION MEN OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE!—It is proposed to give the New-Hampshire soldiers a Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow. A meeting of the Sons of the Granite State will be held this morning at the Brandeth House, and all, who for the comfort of their old school-fellows, will do well to call and lend a helping hand.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE GERMANS FOR HAWS FOR COMPTROLLER.—The adopted citizens of German birth very generally support HAWS for Comptroller. We are assured that a large German Democratic Club, in the Seventeenth Ward, went so far as to indorse HAWS as their candidate for Comptroller on Wednesday night. In making a ticket to suit the Irish voters of the City, the Democratic leaders have made a double mistake. In the first place, the real representative Irishman, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., was ignored; and in the second place, these gentlemen made the ticket a little too strong in that respect to suit the Germans and Americans, whose votes are necessary to the success of the candidates to be voted for on Tuesday next. If the Germans vote for HAWS in a mass, as is now among the probabilities of the times, he must be elected. This class of our citizens almost to a man voted for SEYMOUR at the late State election.

GERMAN HAWS MEETING.—There was a grand mass meeting of our German citizens who reside in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, held last night at the Mozart Garden, in Columbia-street, for the ratification of the nomination of Mr. HAWS. Dr. WATERMAN called the meeting to order, and addressed the audience in an eloquent and effective speech, which was received with enthusiasm. Dr. PISHOLD then spoke, addressing himself more particularly to the feeling which the Germans are known to possess of hostility to Mr. BRENNAN. The meeting was a success; the most genuine feeling of ratification being all pervading.

THE NOMINATION FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.—We learn that a joint committee, representing both the Tammany and Mozart Hall branches of the Democratic Party, waited yesterday upon RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., and urged upon him, through their Chairman, the propriety of resigning in favor of the regular nominee. Mr. O'GORMAN assented, but protested against the manner in which the *soi disant* regular nominations were made.

SIXTEENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.—For Commissioner, BENJ. C. WANDELL; for Trustees, MORDECAI L. MARSH, HOOPER C. VAN VORST; for Inspector, JAMES CONDIE. The above good nominations for School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward, made by the Unionists and Republicans, should command the support of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, who wish their schools well managed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THANKSGIVING IN BROOKLYN.—This anniversary was observed in the usual manner. The city had the appearance of a Sunday. Business was suspended, with the exception of the liquor saloons. Still, there was no drunkenness observable about the streets. The only public demonstration was made by the firemen. Engines Nos. Three, Seven and Seventeen went to New-York to participate in a test of the capacity of the different machines at the pole corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. Engine Company No. Nineteen brought home their new engine, built at New-Haven, and placed it in their house in Pacific-street. Engine Company No. Twenty-two received their renewed apparatus from New-York, and had an interesting time at their headquarters in Degraw-street in honor of the event. Independent of these matters, a general dullness prevailed.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Chess Club, which we are pleased to say is one of the most flourishing organizations of the kind in the country, commenced their annual tournament some two weeks since; and as the intellectual contest draws to a close, it is attracting much attention among the admirers of the game in this City and Brooklyn. The Club have a commodious suite of rooms in the Roanoke Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, and nightly many congregate here to witness the contests. The Club, like other associations, has suffered much in consequence of the war, many of their members having joined the army to display the strategy they have so often exhibited on the chess-board, on a broader and more spacious field. Two prizes are put up for competition; the first, a costly set of Staunton chess-men; the second, a handsome chess-board. So far, the games have been very closely contested, and the good playing reflects the highest credit on the competitors. Up to last evening forty-six games have been played, and of this number Messrs. CHADWICK, RICE, LORD and RAYMOND have won the most. The contest now lies chiefly between Messrs. RICE and CHADWICK, both of whom are reckoned as fine players. The rooms of the Club are open to visitors, and those interested in chess matters are cordially invited to attend. Playing generally commences at 7 P. M., and continues until 10½ o'clock. We give below the score of the games played thus far:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Baxter	2	6	0
Badger	4	5	1
Cooper	2	0	1
Chadwick	6	2	0
Finlay	4	5	0
Lord	5	4	1
Perrin	3	3	1
Peck	4	3	0
Rice	6	1	0
Raymond	5	4	3
Thompson	3	3	1
Van Wagner	2	7	0
Totals	46	33	8

THE FIRE IN FURMAN-STREET.—The remains of Mr. JAMES MCGUNNIGLE, who was burned to death by the fire in Furman-street on Wednesday night, have been taken in charge by Coroner MORRIS, who will hold an inquest to-day.

MILITARY.—The Twenty-eighth Maine Regiment left Fort Schuyler yesterday afternoon, and arrived in Brooklyn after dark, *en route* for the camp at East New-York. They are commanded by Col. WOODMAN, and number about 900 men.

NEW-JERSEY.

THANKSGIVING IN NEWARK.—Thanksgiving Day in Newark passed off very pleasantly and quietly, the attractive weather causing an unusual throng of people in the streets, many of them being from the country, which on holidays always sends its quota to swell the crowd of passers-by. Business was entirely suspended, which gave the City the aspect of a Sabbath day. The various churches ware all attended by large congregations, for Newark, be it known, is one of the most noted church-going places in the land. In fact, it is probable it is unsurpassed by any city in the country, not even by Brooklyn, the City of Churches, in the number and elegance of its places of worship. Yesterday the theme of discourse, in almost every instance, was the state of the country, many of the pastors taking occasion to express themselves very strongly upon the great questions at issue in the war.

NEWARK LOAN CERTIFICATES.—The City of Newark has now in circulation $150,000 of "loan certificates," or city bonds, of the denomination of 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents. Still, owing to the large number of these bills which have gone abroad, change is scarce in the city. In many of the towns of Burlington County dealers have issued tickets, which they give out as change, hoarding away all the coin they can get from the country people, who still have considerable silver change in their possession. The United States Marshal of New-Jersey has taken the matter in hand, and intends enforcing the law which prohibits the issue of such bills by individuals, under a penalty of $500 for each offence.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—It may not be generally known that a railroad is in the course of construction from North Branch, (a point on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, about five miles beyond Somerville,) to the village of Flemington, the county seat of Hunterdon County. This road will be about fourteen miles in length, and will pass through probably the richest agricultural region of New-Jersey. It will afford an outlet not heretofore enjoyed for that portion of the State, to Philadelphia and Southern cities, forming, as it will, a close connection at Flemington with the local road extending to Lambertville, and there connecting with the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. It will also form a channel by which the produce of that rich region will find its way to the New-York market in much larger quantities than it has hitherto done. The road is, we believe, being built by the New-Jersey Central Company, and is probably designed to forestall the contemplated construction by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, of a road from Millstone to Lambertville.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL AT NEWARK.—This hospital is one of the most extensive in the country, and now contains over 1,300 patients, from all parts of the North. It has been heretofore under the charge of Assistant Surgeon JANEWAY, U. S. A., but Surgeon GEO. TAYLOR has just been ordered to relieve Dr. JANEWAY, who is lying quite ill with bilious fever. The hospital comprises two large four-story brick buildings at the foot of Centre-street, accessible both by cars and steamboat, and a branch building at the foot of Commerce-street, equally accessible. The regular force of assistants at this hospital is greatly aided by the assistance of an efficient corps of lady visitors, who spend most of their time in the institution ministering to the wants of the patients. Through the efforts of these visitors, who are the wives and daughters of some of the most respectable citizens of the place, many improvements have been made, and the tedium of hospital life has been much mitigated. The Sanitary condition of the hospital is excellent, no death having occurred for nearly a week. The latest arrivals are: Edward Swartsman, Twentieth Massachusetts; D. McCurdy, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; Wm. Fairhurst, Fifth New-Jersey. Surgeon General Hammond, U. S. A., is now making a tour of inspection of Government Hospitals, and is expected to visit the Newark Hospitals next week.

THE DEATH OF GEN. PATTERSON.—It has been ascertained that Gen. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON, lately commanding the Third Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, who shot himself on last Saturday morning, committed the act while under a temporary fit of insanity. Capt. VREELAND, of the Eighth New-Jersey, was with him in his tent, but so suddenly was the rash act committed that he could not stay his hand. Gen. PATTERSON was greatly beloved by the men of his command, who have passed a series of resolutions expressive of their sense of bereavement at his loss. Col. J. W. REVERE, of the Seventh New-Jersey Volunteers, has received his appointment of Brigadier-General, and assumed command of the Third Brigade.

ANOTHER HORSE RAILROAD.—In addition to the horse railroads already mentioned as about to be built from Newark to various points, notice is advertised in the Newark papers that application will be made to the Legislature of New-Jersey at its next session, for an act of incorporation for a Horse Railroad Company, with power to build and operate a railroad from Newark to Jersey City, the road to commence at a point in South-Market-street, Newark, and to run thence over the plank road across the Salt Meadows to its terminus in Jersey City.

FLAG FOR THE FOURTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.—By order of Gov. OLDEN, a splendid flag has been prepared for presentation to the Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Crampton's Pass. The flag is of heavy blue silk, and is decorated with an elegant painting of the battlefield, and the State arms of New-Jersey.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—Bishop ODENHEIMER is now engaged in his annual visitation to the churches of New-Jersey. On next Sunday he visits the churches of Elizabeth, officiating at Christ Chapel in the morning, at Grace Church in the afternoon, and at Trinity Church in the evening.

—Elihu Burritt is lecturing in Canada.

The Jura at Portland.

PORTLAND, Maine, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The Canadian Company's steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 13th, *via* Londonderry 14th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. Her news is anticipated. The Quebec steamers, commencing with the *Jura*, will come to this port during the Winter months.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The mails by steamship *Jura*, at Portland, reached this City this afternoon, and were forwarded to New-York by the 8:20 train this evening, due at New-York to-moorow morning.

Sailing of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock last evening, and will be due at Boston early to-morrow morning.

—Brig.-Gen. A. W. Ellett, of the famous Ram Fleet, has been presented with a sword and sash by his subordinate officers.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Over 20,000 people visited this establishment yesterday. For hours even the sidewalk in front of the building was crowded with people waiting to get in. The Manager has wisely concluded to continue all the attractions the balance of the week. The beatiful drama, "The Sea King; or, the Ice Queen's Vow," will be played afternoon and evening, finishing with the laughable farce, "Love in all Corners."

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CURIOUS, THE WISE, AND THE WICKED.—Look at the skulls, casts, portraits, and other interesting objects at the Phrenological Museum, No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen skulls of murderers, busts of statesmen, portraits of all sorts, open and FREE to visitors.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 27.—*In Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Messrs. W. Birt, T. Watson, T. Conait, H. Steel, H. F. West, D. H. Goodville, Bull and wife, Demington, lady and daughter, A. W. Russell and lady, E. H. Dickens, Robinson, J. Lemar, C. A. Taylor, J. Emony, B. Richards, A. Conche, H. Woodside, McFadden, M. O'Leary, G. Hillman, Dantan, Slurjlough, A. Ruf, Miss C. Bailey, Messrs. Cowan, M. Tallow, J. Gillon, J. M. Earl, G. W. Udell, Scholfield, Mrs. A. Dwyer and daughter, Rev. D. Cumming and wife, Mr. Chapin, son and daughter, Mr. McGregor and daughter, S. J. Hooper, Mrs. Frodevant, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Gemvere, Mon. Paul Jurgret, Mlle. M. Bonbelin, Mlle. A. Hamburg, Mlle. N. Dumas, Mon. E. Grener, Mon. A. Mauy, Mr. Freen, lady and 2 sons, Charles Weller, and 404 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets....12 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 40 | Gov. Island. 1 29 | Hell Gate.... 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Nov. 12, and Queenstown 13th, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 12, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence bound into Liverpool. Nov. 15, lat. 51 40, lon. 19 20, spoke schr. J. Titus, for St. Johns, N. F. Nov. 20, lat. 48 20, lon. 44 30, passed a steamer bound E., supposed to be Norwegian.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Malony, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Sailed during a heavy gale, and was in the Channel 13 ds.; was driven down into the Bay of Biscay; from thence had a succession of westerly gales to the Banks; lost and split several sails.

Schr. L. S. May, Baker, from New-Bedford for Philadelphia, in ballast.

Schr. T. P. Johnson, Joyce, Fall River, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Geo. Peabody lies in a very bad position on a sunken wreck inside Hatteras Inlet, but will probably be got off after discharging her cargo. Her passengers were brought to this port by the steamer Dudley Buck.

THE BR. SCHR. TEMPEST.—The pilot boat James Funck has arrived at the City, having on board 9 bales of cotton from the Br. schr. Tempest. They have also secured some ladies' wearing apparel, some of which are marked C. T. A. The Funck reports having taken the schr. in tow at 4¾ P. M. of the 24th, and after towing her until 10 P. M. of the same night, she went down head foremost, and they were compelled to cut the hawser.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The ship John Henry, Capt. Carver, from Manzanilla, with a cargo of ship-timber, sprung a leak on the 27th of September, a few days after being out, and was compelled to make this port.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

HOLMES HOLE, Nov. 24.—The bark M. E. Trout, of Lincolnville, from New-York for Boston, with coal, struck on West Chop, about 6 o'clock this morning; was got off without assistance, and is now anchored in the harbor. She remains tight, and has probably sustained but little damage.

Spoken, &c.

John & Albert—ship, 44 ds. from Liverpool for Boston, Nov. 15, lat. 43 28, lon. 30 10—reported continual gales and heavy weather.

Oliver Lang—bark, bound E., was signalized, Oct. 26, lat. 46 35, lon. 17 07.

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
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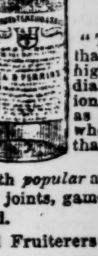

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of a Letter from
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at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 63, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.